The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Origin of the Geneva Conflagration

Queen Victoria Accused of Drunkenness.

GREAT AGITATION IN SPAIN.

Collision in the Mersey—All Hands Supposed Lost.

The Internationals Suspected of Having Caused the Geneva Conflagration.

GENEVA, November 20.—The origin of the conflagration in this city is to be made the subject of a strict investigation. Suspicion is directed against the agents of the International Society.

Queen Victoria Accused of Drunkenness.

LONDON, November 20.—The *Standard's* report of the suspension of negotiations between England and France for the modification of the commercial treaty is fully confirmed.

John Griffie, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society, of Brixham, publicly accuses the Queen of intoxication. The charge causes great uproar, and the local authorities have already commenced legal proceedings against the man who made it.

Cabinet Crisis in Turkey Probable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 20.—There are great complaints of disorganization in the public departments. The Sultan's orders requiring economy in the administration of public affairs are misinterpreted, and not satisfactorily carried out. Harmony does not prevail in the Cabinet and a crisis is looked for.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 20.—A report comes from Liverpool this morning that two ships, whose names are yet unknown, have ran into each other in the Mersey with such violence that both filled and sank almost instantly. As far as known all hands are lost.

Sir Thomas Daken, late Lord Mayor, will be banqueted on the 22d inst.

The Count of Chambord, Chief Elder Bourbon, contradicts the report that he intends to surrender his hereditary right to the throne of France.

The remains of the late Colonel Sanderson, will be sent to America.

DUBLIN, November 20.—Two important witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Kelly, about to be tried for discharging a pistol at an officer, have disappeared.

MADRID, November 20.—The debates in the Cortes and the events of the past week have caused great agitation. The Republican deputies have issued a circular, advising their supporters throughout the country to keep quiet, advocating the maintenance of public order. In the meantime labor troubles continue. The bakers and dyers in Valencia obstinately maintain their strike and make threatening demonstrations. The garrison has been reinforced.

A steam transport will sail from Cadiz on the 30th with fresh troops for Cuba.

PARIS, November 20.—It is expected that before the end of January, 1872, France will have ten army corps completely organized and fully supplied with improved arms, posted at the great military centers of the country.

BERLIN, November 20.—The Reichstag has sanctioned the extension of the North German law, making military service compulsory on all, to Bavaria.

LONDON, November 20.—A large radical meeting, which was attended by four thousand people, was held in the city of Bristol last evening. Sir Charles W. Dicke addressed the assemblage. There was much uproar and fighting during the progress of the meeting, and the band was prevented from playing the national anthem, "God save the Queen."

PARIS, November 20.—The editor of the *Journal*, Pere Duchesne, has been court martialed and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life. Vermesich and Vaillaume have been sentenced to death for contumacy.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 20, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾; United States coupons—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; do '65, 92; do '67, 94⅜; 10-40s 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, November 20.—5-20s of '62, 97⅛a97¼.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes 56 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅝d.; Orleans 9⅝a9⅞d; sales 15,000 bales; speculative and export 5,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 11s 9d. Flour 25a30s.

Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 39s.

Petroleum—Refined 17a17⅛d. Coverseed 60s.

ANTWERP, November 20.—Refined petroleum 48 francs.

CHICAGO.

The Grand Jury Vindicate Gen. Sheridan—His Action Highly Commended—Mill Burned—Suicide.

CHICAGO, November 20.—The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, which has been sitting for a week past, closed their labors to-day. Before being discharged they made a report upon the issue between Gov. Palmer and Mayor Mason in relation to the military occupation of the city during and following the fire, and the efforts of Gov. Palmer to have Mayor Mason, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Col. Sherman, and others, indicted for the killing of Col. Grosvenor. The Grand Jury, in their report, desire to say that they fully indorse and commend the action of Mayor Mason in calling to his aid the services of Lieutenant General Sheridan; that they honor the wise discretion of the Mayor in thrusting aside the petty vanity of place and position, and summoning to his side the wisest councils in our midst, and availing himself of their powerful aid in the appalling emergencies of the late conflagration. In their opinion the thanks of the community are due to the Lieutenant General of the army for the timely and efficient aid he offered in co-operation with the regular police force of our city, recognizing in his efforts no spirit of usurpation of law or authority; but, on the contrary, an unselfish desire to do a duty that the emergencies of the hour demanded, the assumption of which was a great relief to the anxiety of the people.

The dead body found under the *Tribune* building Saturday, and at first supposed to be that of John McDevitt, the noted billiard player, has been recognized as that of John E. Donovan, who occupied rooms in Pope's block. Still another dead and badly burned body was found to-day in the debris under the *Tribune* building. It has not yet been recognized.

The extensive steam flour mill of Smith Bros., at Rockfalls, Illinois, was burned on Thursday last. Loss $25,000. No insurance.

It has been ascertained that G. C. Morton, who committed suicide at the Clifton House on Tuesday last, was formerly General Freight Agent of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, and during the war served on the staff of General Force. He came to Chicago to seek a situation on the fast freight lines, but was unsuccessful. He went to the Tremont House, where he stayed until he had run in debt forty dollars. Having no means to pay, he was refused further entertainment. He borrowed money of a friend to purchase poison, went to the Clifton House and did the deed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1871.

RESIGNATION OF "SLIPPERY DICK."

Richard B. Connolly has resigned the Comptrollership, and Andrew H. Green has been appointed in his place.

THE CANVASSERS GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A mandamus was granted by Judge Barnard to-day, compelling the Board of Canvassers to proceed with the canvass of the aldermanic ticket. The Board, however, treated the order with contempt, and resolved to move to vacate it, and adjourned.

HALL'S SURRENDER TO THE REFORMERS.

The *Evening Post* says it is assured that Mayor Hall's course, as shown in the appointment of Mr. Green as Comptroller, and other acts, indicates that he has resolved to surrender entirely to the reform movement, and to appoint to all vacancies men heartily approved by the leading reformers.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

Seventy returns from as many election districts in Brooklyn have been found defective. Three inspectors were this morning arrested and gave bail each in $2,500.

SANDS'S PERCENTAGE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day, Chamberlain Bradley called attention to the alleged payment of $75,000 to Tax Commissioner Sands as percentage allowed him for negotiating a loan, and said he knew no authority permitting the Comptroller to authorize the negotiations of such a loan. The Comptroller was directed to report on the matter at the next meeting.

TRIAL OF THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

The trial of Baulch and Haggerty, the voucher thieves, has been postponed till Friday.

ONE MORE.

Another man was killed to-day at Vanderbilt's new depot on Forty-second street.

NEW PARK COMMISSIONER.

Henry G. Stebbins has been appointed Park Commissioner.

The Committee on Reorganization of the Viaduct Railway Company has now received the resignations of all its directors.

SMALL-POX SPREADING.

Twenty-three additional cases of small-pox have been reported since Saturday noon.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the Brooklyn city government, have requested the Common Council to furnish such facilities as will enable the Committee to accomplish its purposes.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY

Have been commenced against the Guardian Savings Bank.

GOOD FOR THE OLD MAN.

Rev. Job G. Bass, of Brooklyn, ex-Chaplain of the United States army, was waylaid last night by two negroes, who drew knives and demanded his money or his life. The old man defended himself with a stout cane, and succeeded in driving off his assailants after having crippled one of them by a blow with his stick.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall Tuesday, with northeasterly winds and threatening weather on the Gulf coast; partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the interior of the Gulf States. The area of lowest pressure will move southeastward through Canada, with westerly winds; a falling barometer and threatening weather in New York and New England; a rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to Lake Huron and westward; brisk but not dangerous winds from the southwest or Lake Erie. Cautionary signals continue this evening at Grand Haven, and are also ordered for Oswego.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The remains found in the *Tribune* building in Chicago were not those of John McDevitt.

The body of a man was found in West Philadelphia yesterday morning, with his throat cut. He is supposed to have been murdered.

The sleet and snow storm which commenced at Omaha on Friday noon continued until Sunday, and extended over the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri river. Everything was covered with a heavy coating of ice, causing a down- [illegible] the telegraph lines. The Union Pacific trains [illegible] bound at different points between Omaha [illegible]. The storm was reported as still [illegible] in southern and western Colorado.

EVERYTHING LOVELY.

Dead Calm at Salt Lake City—Saints and Sinners on Good Terms.

SALT LAKE, November 17.—The grand jury, following the example of the court, adjourned till Monday. There is nothing whatever in the shape of excitement. There is a dead calm in every way. The prisoners at Camp Douglass are having a good time, and saints and sinners do chat together upon the situation like old friends.

The *Herald* to-day goes after the ring because, in publishing the fact that there are other witnesses against Wells and Stout than the Danite Bill Hickman, they try to prejudice public opinion.

The coaches from the mining districts come on crowded. All who have not pressing business in the canons are hurrying down to the city to escape the heavy snows and unusual cold.

A movement is on foot to form a company to construct a street railway from the Utah Central Depot through to the center of the city.

"HONORS ARE EASY."

How Russia Treated Us, and How We Treat Russia.

While New York is alive with festivities and rejoicing over the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, it may perhaps be interesting to recall the splendid manner in which Russia received our fleet five years ago. Previous to 1866 there had not been for twenty years an American fleet in Russian waters, but in that year the steamers Augusta and the double turreted monitor Miantonomoh visited our Russian ally, and received such a welcome as is seldom accorded by one nation to the representatives of another.

Resolutions, it will be remembered, had been adopted by Congress expressive of the friendship of the United States towards Russia, of which the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. G. V. Fox, was made custodian. Before the American squadron reached Cronstadt they were met by members of the Czar's staff, who were specially detailed to see that the officers had every attention shown them, and that they were properly entertained. This act of courtesy on the part of the Czar was only the prelude to a national reception which subsequently awaited the visitors. On the evening of their arrival the officers of the squadron were entertained at a grand banquet given in their honor, and next morning they were met by a Russian fleet of four frigates and two monitors (built after the manner of our first monitor), which surrounded the American vessels as a guard of honor, and during the twilight of the evening the Russian fleet was illuminated and a brilliant display of fire works still further added to the festivity. When, on their way to St. Petersburg, they had got a few miles from Constadt, they were met by a number of Clyde steamers, having on board thousands of ladies and gentlemen who had come to welcome the Americans.

At Cronstadt the Emperor himself came to welcome them, and in the evening of the day of their arrival they were entertained at a gorgeous banquet given in their honor. On the ensuing day the Czar's steam yacht arrived with forty officers, whom the Czar had detailed to accompany the American squadron during their stay in the Russian dominions. On this royal yacht the visitors were conveyed to St. Petersburg, where they were quartered at the Hotel de France, the whole of which establishment had been chartered by the Czar for the accommodation of the visitors. Each officer had a suit of rooms for himself, and was provided with a servant. The reception at St. Petersburg was, from first to last, a perfect ovation. Balls, banquets, visits, receptions, &c., were continually going on. It would be impossible to over-estimate the attention paid the guests or the good will shown them on every side. They were taken to see all the public places, some of which the citizens were not permitted to visit.

Carriages, with outriders, were always held at their disposal, and at all the public entertainments mementoes were always scattered about expressive of the good will of Russia toward the United States. Our officers spent two weeks out of the seven they were in Russia in visiting Moscow and the great annual fair. On their return to Cronstadt, they gave a farewell banquet on board one of their own vessels. The late Admiral Farragut, who more recently visited Russia, was also received with princely hospitality. These honors and ovations are now to be paid back, and there is no doubt that the return will be handsomely made. It is understood that the Grand Duke will proceed to Washington to-day or to-morrow to pay his respects to the President. On his return to New York, he will visit the fortifications around the city, Central Park, Jerome Park, and the Academy of Music, where Nilsson will sing; and then go to West Point, and the ceremonies will conclude with a ball at the Academy of Music.

RUM'S DOINGS.

A Welsh Miner Murders His Best Friend While Drunk

From the Scranton *Republican*, of Saturday, we get the following account of a murder committed in one of the suburbs of that city, on Friday evening: A most sanguinary affair took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock, in a saloon on Main street, nearly opposite the postoffice. There were in the saloon at the time of the occurrence, five individuals, D. R. Evans, the saloon keeper, John Loucks, Ned Sharpe, John Evans, the murderer, and Benjamin Hughes, his victim. From John Loucks, who was an eye-witness of the whole affair, we got an intelligent statement of the matter. He says that Benjamin Hughes is a miner, and lives in Wilkesbarre. He was formerly a resident of Hyde Park, and had come up yesterday to see some of his old acquaintances, among whom was John Evans. The parties named were in the saloon together, and were all drunk. Evans and Hughes were sitting at one of the tables, and had had several drinks. A disagreement took place as to who should pay for some drinks, and some sharp words passed, which finally resulted in Hughes knocking John Evans down. Loucks remonstrated with Hughes for so doing, saying that Evans was an old man, but Hughes knocked him down again. Evans then told Hughes that he would stab him if he did so again. Hughes desisted, and moved away from Evans to a chair at the end of the bar, but after a moment's silence Evans put his hand in his vest pocket, drew therefrom a knife, and taking it in his left hand went up to Hughes as he sat on the chair and stabbed him in the throat. The wound is about two inches in length and extends from the median line of the throat backward and upward, coming in contact with the carotid artery, which was severed. The moment the stab was given the man fell from his seat and the blood rushed from the wound in a torrent. Recovering his strength, however, he ran to the door, opened it, gained the side walk and ran down the street until opposite Dr. Gibbs's office, where he fell. Some person who saw the man shouted police, and C. W. Roesler, being near by, ran to arrest the man. As soon as he saw the nature of the occurrence he made for the saloon, where he found John Evans making a desperate effort to cut his own throat while several women tried to prevent him. The knife was wrenched from him before he could do anything more than to inflict a flesh wound in the side of his neck. The knife is a regular jack knife, having a blade about three inches in length, very sharp, and with a spring in the back of it to prevent its shutting except at the option of the owner. Evans was taken before Alderman Jones, who committed him to Wilkesbarre jail. Hughes was carried into the saloon, and several doctors waited on him, among whom were Drs. Traverse and Williams, who pronounced death inevitable. Hughes is about thirty-two years of age, and is unmarried. Evans is about forty-five, and has a wife and children in Wales. While going with the officer to the depot, Evans manifested the deepest contrition, and said that Hughes was his best friend. Thus rum has given the grave another victim, and perhaps another soul to perdition.

SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Concerted Action by Chicago Policy Holders.

Chicago merchants holding policies in suspended or discontinued New York insurance companies, propose to form an association for the purpose of facilitating settlement. This, it is thought, can be done by the appointment of a committee, one of whose number shall proceed to New York, armed with full power to act for the whole, and accompanied by a first-class lawyer and a skillful underwriter, to examine the books of the companies, consult with the Directors, make settlements, if practicable, and force any company into bankruptcy, if necessary, appointing their own receiver, by virtue of their representing a majority of their creditors in interest. The *Tribune*, in an article on the subject, says many of the companies can pay eighty or ninety per cent. of their indebtedness; others will have to be let off with forty per cent., but the understanding among them that the Chicago "sufferers" were present in force, by committees, attorneys and experts, and prepared to push to the wall all delinquents, would bring the Tigg Montagues to a sense of their obligations much quicker and cause them to disgorge more freely than could be effected by any other course. The assets of the suspended companies amount to about thirteen and a half millions, and the losses which they will be called upon to settle are not much short of twenty-five millions. These are held mostly by merchants, and divided up into policies of $5,000 each or less. On these policies it is impossible at present to recover anything; indeed, since all of the companies have discontinued business and appointed their own receivers, who are, by the New York statutes, allowed three years in which to wind up the affairs intrusted to them, it is morally certain that the Chicago merchants will get nothing at all in time to help them build up in trade again, except they do it by settling at a most cold-blooded shave—say one-half of what they are entitled to—and this they propose to endeavor to avoid in the way above indicated.

The United States "and New Jersey."

Probably few persons who are in the habit of referring to New Jersey as a foreign country, understand the origin of the allusion. The Newark *Courier* gives it as follows:

After the downfall of the First Napoleon, his brother Joseph, who had been king of Spain, and his nephew, prince Murat, son of the king of Italy, who sought refuge in this country, and brought much wealth with them. Joseph Bonaparte wished to build a palatial residence here, but did not desire to become a citizen, as he hoped to return to Europe. To enable him as an alien to hold real estate required a special act of the Legislature. He tried to get one passed for his benefit in several States, but failed. He was much chagrined, especially because Pennsylvania refused. After this he applied to the New Jersey Legislature, which body granted him and Murat the privilege of purchasing land. They bought a tract at Bordentown, and built magnificent dwellings, and fitted them up in the most costly manner. Rare paintings, statuary, etc., were profuse and selected with care, and the grounds laid out with exquisite taste.

Joseph Bonaparte's residence was, perhaps, the finest in America. Thousands of people visited it from all parts of the country, and were always treated courteously. He was profuse with his money, and gave a great impetus to business in the little town. The Philadelphians finding that he had apparently no end of money, and that he used it to benefit business generally, regretted, when it was too late, that they had refused to let him locate among themselves; and to keep up their mortification, would always taunt Jerseymen with having a king—with importing the King of Spain to rule over them; they were called Spaniards and foreigners on this account.

Jenkins's Java Flavored Coffee

Is now the leading coffee. Quarter Java is used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LETTER FROM BUTLER.

Improvements—Contributions for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Recent Disasters—Taking Care of the Cemetery—Gillespie Not Murdered—Personal—St. Paul's Orphan Home.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., November 18, 1871.

The COMMERCIAL is a welcome visitor in a large number of families and business places in our town. I have often thought of writing you an occasional letter giving what news of local interest was going, but have thus far neglected to do so.

Our town has improved greatly during the past season, in the way of substantial new buildings and fine pavements on some of the streets. And now it is given out that a handsome hotel is to be erected in the vicinity of the depot, which will no doubt be a great accommodation to transient visitors.

The sympathies of our people were thoroughly awakened by the great calamities in Chicago and the Northwest, and the responses to the urgent calls for aid for the sufferers have been prompt and liberal. Forward township sent in this week $107 75 as the offering of the people. This, considering that money is never too plenty with farmers as a class, is doing nobly. Other townships are yet to report, and we have no doubt the aggregate donation from the county will be handsome.

The friends and relatives of the dead interred in what is known as the "old grave yard" of Butler borough, are to hold a meeting next Saturday, to take measures for having the walls around the sacred ground put in proper order. This is a movement in which all should assist, as the grounds are now in very bad trim.

Rev. Charles H. McClellan, of the Presbytery of St. Clairsville, has received a call from the Presbyterian congregation of this place, and it is thought that he will soon be installed here.

Much excitement was created here some two weeks ago by the accounts given in the Pittsburgh papers of the murder of Mr. Hamilton Gillespie, of this county. It has turned out that Mr. G. was not murdered at all, and is now in a fair way to recover from his serious injuries. It appears that his team ran away, and in going down a steep hill at a breakneck pace, the wagon was upset, Gillespie thrown out, receiving a severe cut on the forehead, and lay insensible some time before he was discovered and cared for.

Your correspondent recently paid a visit to St. Paul's Orphan Home, an institution under the patronage of Grace Reformed Church of your city, where a number of soldier's orphans are being maintained and educated at the expense of that congregation. The Home is beautifully located, and in as healthy a spot as it would be possible to find in the State of Pennsylvania. The Rev. J. B. Thompson and his amiable lady have immediate personal charge of the Home, and look closely after the well-being, physical and moral, of the little ones confided to their care. The children are comfortably clothed and well fed, and seem to be perfectly contented. Industrious habits are taught them, and all make themselves useful. Every yard of rag carpet in the Home was made by these nimble-fingered youngsters. The Home is very neatly furnished throughout, if we except the parlor, which would be improved wonderfully by a good carpet. Will not some of your wealthy citizens loosen their purse-strings and pour out enough to enable Mr. Thompson to supply this only deficiency in an otherwise perfect institution? We think they might.

Persons visiting a place always like to know where to find comfortable accommodations for rest and a good table from which to satisfy the cravings of hunger. To all such coming to Butler we can say with truth, the Lowrey House has every characteristic of a first-class hotel, presided over by a most genial and obliging host. MARK.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX.

Internal Administration of Vaccine Virus.

In a communication to the Kittanning *Free Press*, Dr. J. M. Taylor calls attention to an article from the pen of R. Landell, M. D., of Porte Algre, Brazil, published in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, of date October, 1857, in which he advocates the internal administration of vaccine virus in the treatment of small-pox. Dr. Taylor then proceeds:

Being impressed with the idea that the treatment was rational, I determined to give it a trial the first opportunity. On the 18th of December, 1859, I was called on to visit a child near two years of age, laboring under small-pox, the pustules being first observed by her parents on the 16th, two days previous to my first visit. I first gave a dose of calomel and rhubarb sufficient to operate moderately on her bowels; then, after obtaining the sanction of her parents, I put one-quarter of a good sized crust of vaccine virus into sixteen teaspoonfuls of water, and directed one teaspoonful to be given every three hours. On the 21st, three days after commencing the remedy, the pustules had a shriveled appearance, and on the 24th, six days from my first visit, the pustules were so completely abated that I considered my patient out of danger and quit visiting her. All the medicine this child took in addition to the above was some mild laxative every second day when necessary. From the number of pustules on this child (not protected by vaccination) I have no doubt she would have been a serious if not a fatal case under any other treatment. Two years after treating the above case I had an opportunity of examining her, and could not find a pit or a mark on her person.

Since the foregoing case, similar treatment, on three different occasions, has been attended with like satisfactory results. I do not suppose any injurious effect would follow much larger doses, and by observing the difference between large and small doses in the rapidity of recovery, would soon determine the quantity best adapted to ordinary cases. I think the remedy should be resorted to as soon as possible in the disease. One person administering the vaccine virus by my directions, assured me that where the virus was given in the fever before the pustules appeared they never developed.

The only precaution necessary in administering the vaccine virus is to have a good article, to mix only so much at once as will last one or two days, and keep it in a cool place, to prevent it from becoming putrid and offensive.

Now is the time to test Dr. Landell's suggestion, and I have no doubt the verdict will place him as a benefactor of the human race alongside of Jenner. I would like to give my theory of therapeutic action of the remedy, but this has required too great a length already.

A PENNSYLVANIA HERMIT.

A Queer Recluse in "Hell's Kitchen," Luzerne County.

A White Haven correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* thus describes a hermit living in the mountains of Luzerne county: In Hell's Kitchen, in the valley of the Oley, formed by Green and Yeager mountains, between which flows a small stream, from which the valley takes its name, lives a *hermit*; yes, one who lives a life of asceticism in a hut or cave, as did the ascetics a thousand years ago. The hermit is known as "Eleazer of the Valley," and lives upon roots and herbs and such meat as the unerring aim of his historical rifle brings to his larder. His cabin is the resort of the "land sharks" among the unseated lands of this and adjoining counties. He can start with the survey of 1790, and every survey since that time, and run the lines as accurately as the best surveyor can with his needle and compass. The "sharks" consider him law and gospel upon the question of the location of tracts, and through him have gotten one or two large coal corporations in trouble in consequence of the imperfections pointed out in their titles. Here is a chance for the sensation hunters, free from the disgusting peculiarities of the idiotic mutes of Wyoming county. Any who may desire to visit the hermit can be piloted there by calling upon Albert Frist, one of the constables of White Haven.

Railroad Combination in Southern States.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: The recent extensive purchases and leases of railroads in the Southern States, which were supposed to have been effected by parties connected with the Pennsylvania Company, turn out to be the work of an independent organization, controlled by Baltimore capital. Among parties concerned in the enterprise are W. I. Walters, Alexander Brown & Sons, General O'Donnell, Messrs. Thos. C. Jenkins, Horace Abbott, Thomas Kensett, George Bartlett and B. F. Newcomber, of Baltimore; M. K. Jessup & Co., D. Willis James and Roosevelt & Son, of New York; Drexel & Co., P. A. & S. Sewall and Whitney & Sons, of Pennsylvania, and D. James, of Liverpool. Over seven million dollars has already been expended in actual cash, and up to the present time by the purchase of stock and controlling majority in a number of the most important lines of railroad, comprising in all 1,425 miles, has been secured. Besides this, control has been obtained under a lease of 363 miles additional. The new company now controls both the main lines south from Richmond, the North Carolina roads, the chief roads of South Carolina, two main roads in Georgia and the important lines of East Tennessee. These combined Southern lines will have direct communication north of Richmond with Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, both through the present lines and by others to be built in friendly alliance with the new organization.

An Incident and Two Paragraphs.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Just as the last vote was to be taken on the bill granting lands to aid in building a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, quietly asked Mr. Thad. Stevens, who had charge of the bill, if he had taken care to provide that the road should be built with American iron. "It says so in the bill; I go for nothing but American iron, of course," replied Mr. Stevens, and everybody laughed at the absurdity of the question. Mr. Stevens had taken good pains, and the corporators were glad enough to consent to them, that the road should be built with...."rails of the best quality, manufactured from American iron." No wonder the Lake Superior miners were disturbed when they saw paragraphs like these floating in the newspapers without explanation and without rebuke:

Information has been received here to the effect that a large quantity of railroad iron for the Northern Pacific Railroad has just arrived at New York from England. It will be shipped immediately to Duluth *via* the lakes. Arrangements will soon be made on the docks to receive the same.—*Duluth Herald.*

The Wheatland Rolling Mills in Wheatland, Mercer county, Pa., have a contract for supplying a large amount of iron rails now being used on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The rails are made from worn-out rails shipped from England expressly for this purpose.—*The Iron Age.*

A CHICAGO letter to the New York *Mail* opens thus: "Eight thousand houses and places of business erected on the ashes of our great 'Burnt District' in five weeks—how does that sound for a city that is "blotted out?" Thirty or forty thousand people rehabitated, and calmly falling into their old ways of work and living; merchants smoothly filling orders from their customers in all parts of the land; architects overrun with work in preparing plans for massive and costly structures; buildings of wood, brick and stone, going up with a rush on every side, in spite of the dismal rain of the last few days; merchants reporting sales of from $70,000 to $100,000 a day; railroads absolutely clogged with goods pouring in to replace those which the flames consumed; everybody planning greater things than before, and confident of success—this is how Chicago appears to-day."

A WRITER in *Hearth and Home* volunteers the following excellent advice: "Mothers, fathers! cultivate 'after-supper talk;' play 'after-supper games;' keep 'after-supper books;' take all the good newspapers and magazines you can afford, and read them aloud 'after-supper.' Let your boys and girls bring their friends home with them at twilight, sure of a pleasant and hospitable welcome and of a good time 'after-supper,' and you may laugh to scorn all the temptations which town or village can set before them to draw them away from home for their evenings."

THE Agassiz expedition will not start for about ten days. It promises to accomplish results of the utmost importance both scientifically and commercially. The great question it has to solve is to determine the question whether, as is claimed by some, the Pacific has a higher level than the Atlantic. The solution of this question is just now especially important, in view of the revival of the project for an inter-oceanic canal.

A BOSTON gentleman writes from Hong Kong, China, says that an agent there had completed arrangements for sending a large number of coolies, or heathen Chinese, to Massachusetts for the purpose of doing work in the cotton factories, and that two loads had already started to be landed at Salem.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

F. A. Walker to be Indian Commissioner.

The Mormons Anxious to Compromise.

Indebtedness of Southern Railroads to the Government.

Mrs. Wharton's Brother Attempts Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1871.

The Indian Commissionership.

The question of the Indian Commissionership will probably be settled in Cabinet meeting to-morrow. There has been so much dissatisfaction with Collyer that, notwithstanding his recommendation from the New York Peace Conference, his claim will hardly be recognized. It is now generally understood that Francis A. Walker, present Chief of the Census Bureau, will be tendered the appointment and that he will accept.

Mormons Anxious to Compromise.

Advices from Utah here demonstrate that the Mormons are extremely uneasy as to their future prospects. They now propose to compromise with the United States Government, and have instructed Delegate Hooper to make a statement of their case to the authorities here. It is proposed to try and hold a convention, get up a State Constitution in which polygamy shall be hereafter prohibited, and then apply to Congress for admission as a State. In consideration of this concession it will be urged that Congress do not interfere with existing relations.

Virginia and Maryland Boundary Line.

The Virginia and Maryland Commissioners, who were appointed about a year since to settle the boundary line between these States, have failed to agree, and the question will now be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Whisky Interest

Is still largely represented here. Several delegations of this character have lately held conferences with the Senate Finance Committee and officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to the consolidation of taxes now imposed on this production. The Revenue Bureau is in favor of the consolidation of taxes to a certain extent, but still wishes to collect one-third of whatever tax may be imposed on the entry of spirits to warehouse, and the balance upon the withdrawal of the same. The Finance Committee will be urged to prepare a bill to govern exports of distilled spirits, and report favorably upon the same.

Attempted Suicide.

John Nugent, a brother of Mrs. Wharton, now in prison at Baltimore awaiting trial on a charge of poisoning Gen. Ketchum, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. After inflicting three or four cuts upon his throat, he was discovered by a neighbor, who tried to wrest the razor from him, and afterwards made his escape to the woods, where he was found shortly after, faint from the loss of blood. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Arment, where he now is. The cause of this rash attempt upon his own life, it is said, arose from depression of mind, relative to the charges made against his sister.

Indebtedness of Southern Railroads to the Government.

The report of the Secretary of War will show that of the Southern railroads which under Executive order were allowed at the close of the war to purchase rolling stock and other railroad supplies and material from the United States, twenty-seven have paid their debts in full, with interest amounting to $2,465,567; twenty-four are still in debt to the United States, he amount due being $4,724,350. In June the Secretary of War accepted a proposition from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company to pay in full of its debt of $1,857,332, the sum of $1,000,000, one-half in ten years and one-half in twenty years from the first of June, 1870, with interest at four per cent., payable semi-annually. The large claims presented by several of the railroads for use and damage by the United States army during the war have been presented, considered and rejected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1871.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR MURPHY—GEN. ARTHUR HIS SUCCESSOR.

Chester A. Arthur was appointed this afternoon Collector of the port of New York, *vice* Murphy, resigned.

A New York telegram says: Mr. Arthur, who succeeds Collector Murphy, is the latter's friend. A good while since Murphy said that Arthur would be his successor when he retired.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon, it was announced that the Court would adjourn next Monday, the 27th inst., *sine die*. Court will meet again December 4th, as required by law, to commence its regular term.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRANT AND MURPHY.

Following is the correspondence between President Grant and Murphy on the resignation of the latter as Collector of the port of New York:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, November 18, 1871.

To the President:

I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Collector of the port of New York, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. You are aware that during the period I have held this important trust, and because I have held it I have been subjected to persecutions which, for persistent misrepresentation and unrelenting vindictiveness, have fortunately but few parallels in the history of political strife. Throughout this somewhat trying ordeal, I have been sustained, however, by the consciousness of my own rectitude, and by the fact that during my official term I have enjoyed uninterruptedly and still retain your confidence, undiminished by the vituperation of my accusers. For the manner in which the duties of the office have been performed I take pleasure in referring to the judgment of my official superior, the Secretary of the Treasury Department, and to the figures of the record in the Treasury Department, which show how the revenue has been collected, and with what diminished per centage of cost. Unless your attention has been called to this record, I beg you will refer to it. Groundless as the aspersions cast upon me are, and fully as they have been refuted before more than one tribunal, I am conscious that my continuance in office will be made the pretext and occasion for assaults calculated to injure you and the Republican party; and rather than incur such hazard, I would relinquish my position, even had it been coveted, which you know it was not. When appointed, I believed I could render service by accepting the place; now I believe I can render service by resigning it, and I gladly embrace the opportunity. In severing my official relations with the Government under these circumstances, I may also properly refer to the gratifying result of the recent election in this State, which leaves the control of its affairs substantially in the hands of that great party of progress and reform, of which you are the acknowledged head, and for the success of which it will ever be my pride and duty to labor. With high respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1871.

Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the port of New York, with your reasons therefor, is received. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency, honesty and zeal with which you had administered the office so long as it has been trusted to your keeping. Your own peace of mind no doubt will be enhanced by leaving the office of Collector; but I doubt whether such a course will in any sense be a benefit to the public service. Under your administration the revenues from the New York Custom House have been largely increased, and the cost of collection in proportion to the amount collected has been greatly diminished. This is shown by the records of the Treasury Department. You have had my unqualified confidence ever since you entered the office of Collector; you had that confidence before, or the appointment would not have been tendered you. That confidence is still unshaken, and in accepting your resignation I desire to give full assurance of this fact.

Whether you remain in or out of office, time will convince a just public of your entire innocence of the charges brought against you. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Shortly after the President wrote the above letter, he appointed Chester A. Arthur as the successor of Murphy. The commission of Mr. Arthur was during the morning prepared at the Treasury Department, and will without delay be forwarded to New York.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Grant's Opponents.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A dispatch from Washington to the *Telegram*, Democratic, says that the Republican opponents of the President will hold a meeting, probably in Harrisburg, on the 30th inst., to take steps to defeat his renomination.—[Decidedly fishy.—ED. COM.]

Schooner Wrecked—Six Persons Lost.

DETROIT, November 12.—The schooner Twilight, on the 15th, about five miles below Point au Barque, Lake Huron, struck a leak, and broke her steering gear. The crew found she was fast sinking, took to a small boat, eight of them in all. The boat turned over, and only two reached the shore alive. The names of the lost are: Captain Gibbs, of Oswego; John Henwood, first mate, of Erie; Charles Wilson, cook; Wm. Wilson, Julius Williams, Alexander Rupert; saved, William Henwood, second mate; William Rose, seaman.

Speech of Hon. J. C. Conner.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 30.—The *Daily Sentinel*, Democratic, of to-morrow, will contain a speech delivered by Hon. John C. Conner, member of Congress elect from Texas, delivered in response to a welcome address and reception given him at his old home in Noblesville, Ind., in which he shows the manner and mode of conducting the recent election in Texas.

The seceders from the Vienna Lady Orchestra have organized a new band under their old leader, Madame Bleschmidt, and gave their first concert in Milwaukee last night.

KILLED WHILE DRUNK.

A Farmer Falls from a Wagon Near Delphos, O., while Intoxicated, and is Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., November 20, 1871.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the body of Doc. Keggins, a farmer, was found about one half mile from this place. When discovered he was sitting against a stump, dead. He was seen Saturday night in town with his team, and it is supposed that he was intoxicated and fell from his wagon, the wheels passing over his head. It is stated that about seven o'clock yesterday morning a lady on her way to church saw him, and he asked her for a drink of water, and shortly afterwards he was found to be dead. His horses were standing some distance from the body, with the lines wrapped round one of the hubs. Up to this time there has been no inquest held.

Boiler Explosion Near East Shamburg—A Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., November 20, 1871.

About one o'clock yesterday morning one of A. H. Bronson's big boilers near East Shamburg, called Brummagen No. 3, bursted from over-pressure of steam being raised to start up other wells, demolishing everything about the boiler, throwing Mr. George Lovell some eight rods and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two children.

HIGH AND LOW WATER LINES.

The Zug Nuisance Case—The Judgment of the Quarter Sessions Reversed by the Supreme Court.

The "special verdict" returned in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Messrs. Zug, who had been indicted for maintaining a nuisance in filling up the river bank with slag from their iron works, in the Twelfth ward, having been carried to the Supreme Court, on an appeal, was decided yesterday, in an opinion by Judge Agnew. The following are the material points in the decision:

If this case was intended to test the right of a party to obstruct navigation between high and low water lines by means of buildings or deposits upon the shore, its selection has been inappropriate, as the facts found in the special verdict tend to negative the existence of any obstruction. The verdict makes the diagram filed by the Commissioners, under the act of April 16, 1858, to establish high and low water lines in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, a part of the finding. By that diagram it distinctly appears that the land upon which the Messrs. Zug erected their buildings and laid out their outside cartway ties upon the natural bank. The verdict finds that the descent of this ground, from the high water line marked by the Commissioners to the outside of the cartway, is not more than two feet; and that from the outside of the cartway toward the river the descent is abrupt. It is manifest from the findings that the erections are not on the shore. The verdict also finds that the deposit of cinders and slag between the high and low water lines, is not up to the grade of the streets of the city terminating in the river; while it fails to find that these deposits were made upon the natural shore. The finding then concludes with this controlling fact, to wit: "That the aforesaid buildings, so erected and maintained by defendants between high and low water lines and the cinders and slag so deposited by them between said lines, have not *and do not interfere* with the navigation of said river at any stage of water."

The effect of all the conclusions of fact already is that the erections and deposits complained of in the indictment, are not obstructions to the navigation. The learned judge who pronounced the sentence evidently formed his judgment on the fact that these erections and deposits were obstructions to the navigation, and possibly the verdict may not have followed the evidence closely. But be this as it may, we can infer nothing contrary to the finding of the jury, and if the facts thus found do not constitute a nuisance, we must give judgment accordingly. * * * This is not the case of an ordinary highway, upon which it is unlawful to build; but of a species of property which the owner may use for private purposes, provided his use do not interfere with the rights of the public. * * * The operations and effects of the proceedings under the act of 1858 are not fairly issued in this case. Had the buildings and deposits been found to be injurious to, and to interfere with the right of navigation, perhaps a different question might have arisen, upon which, however, we express no opinion. * * * When a case shall arise directly involving the effect to be given to the high and low water lines of the Commissioners, we must decide it; but now we can only say that this case does not call for any opinion on that question.

Upon the facts set forth in the special verdict, we must reverse the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and give judgment thereupon for the defendants, and order that they may depart from the Court without day.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Candidates for Councils and Ward Offices.

A large meeting of Republicans was held in the Nineteenth ward, Saturday evening, for the purpose of naming candidates for Councils, and ward offices. George G. Negley, Esq., presided, and Lewis Castner, acted as secretary. The following candidates were named:

For Select Council—Captain C. B. Seely, by acclamation.

For Common Council—R. H. Negley, Frank Ardary and John Allen. Two to be nominated.

For School Directors—Hon. J. P. Sterrett and John Gracie, by acclamation.

For Judge, R. A. Cunningham; Inspectors, David Herron, H. R. McClelland; Return Inspectors, John L. Brown, Thos. MacConnell, jr.; Assessor, John Boland; Constable, Josias Myers.

The primary nominations will be made on Saturday next, the 25th inst. The nominations by acclamation, of Capt. Seeley for Select Council, and Judge Sterrett and Mr. Gracie for School Directors, were a well deserved expression of public confidence.

The Suffrage Convention.

On next Friday evening the American Woman Suffrage Association will inaugurate its "Grand Mass Convention" at Library Hall. Admission twenty-five cents. The Convention will be continued on Saturday and Saturday evening. There will be no charge to the daylight meetings. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, and other eminent speakers are announced to be in attendance.

Almost a Fire.

About six o'clock last evening, a man residing in "Fenian Row," Soho, came to his home in an intoxicated condition. On entering he stumbled against a table on which was a lighted oil lamp. The table was upset, the lamp broken, and the burning oil scattered about the room. An alarm of fire was sounded, but before the engines had arrived the neighbors had extinguished the flames.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE prospects for more rain are yet good.

THERE will be a private exhibition of Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg this evening.

THE Woman's Suffrage Convention is to commence on Friday morning at Lafayette Hall.

LUCRETIA MOTT is expected to be present at the Suffrage Convention.

ALDERMAN STRAIN is about attending to business again.

OF the sixteen deaths from small pox last week, which, by the way, is a decrease over the report of the previous week, 11 were females and 5 males.

THE double track on the Pittsburgh, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, has been completed from Pittsburgh to Hazlewood, distance four miles.

IT requires two hotels to entertain the Opera troupe. Some members are at the Monongahela House and others at the Robinson.

ONE Brush is the Mayor of Pittsburgh. All the rest of that city's officials are merely under-Brush.—*Titusville Herald.*

THE usual cessation in the petty criminal business, which generally precedes an election, is at hand—at least aldermen say so.

THE City Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at two o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as important business will be brought forward.

MRS. EMELINE EVANS yesterday filed an application for a divorce from her husband, Robinson W. Evans, on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

THE Board of Health has invited Allegheny City, the Directors of the County Home, and the authorities of the South Side, to meet and discuss the propriety of erecting a general hospital for the county.

THREE packages of clothing were left with Mayor Brush yesterday for the sufferers of the Northwest. The pupils of Room No. 2 of the Harrison School, sent five dollars to the fund for the same purpose.

MRS. JENKINS and Miss Hindman, of the Suffrage Association, have gone east to escort the distinguished eastern delegates, to the coming convention, from Boston to this city.

ALDERMAN SHORE yesterday entertained Mary Harris and Charlotte Davis who entered cross suits against each other—one for assault and battery and the other for disorderly conduct. Hearings to-day.

AT AN election for directors of the Keystone Bank, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: Robert Dickey, Andrew Lyons, Jos. N. Anderson, H. J. Lynch, R. P. Duff, Francis Sellers, W. H. Hamilton.

GENERAL PEARSON, in appearing for the defense in the Pittock-Robinson case, yesterday, did not seem particularly at home. The General has been such an active prosecutor during his term as District Attorney, that the other side is a little strange to him.

A SPECIAL meeting of Councils will be held this afternoon at two o'clock. Members who have not received notice to be present, will please be on hand. The short notice at which the meeting has been called will prevent the messengers from officially notifying each member.

THE young German, mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for marring the happiness of a saloon keeper in Birmingham, waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at Court. A charge of affiliation was preferred by the injured husband.

BY THE WILL of the late James S. Craft, property to the amount of about one million of dollars was left to Mrs. Caroline Bloomer, daughter of the deceased, with the expectation that the lady would make a division thereof with her brother and sister. This she has recently done, transferring about half a million dollars' worth to Mr. Charles C. Craft and Mrs. Cornelia R. Sproull.

AT Elrods Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, yesterday, the Pittsburgh Express (West) ran into the rear end of a freight train standing upon the main track, and the flagman of which had not gone back far enough to give the engineer of the express train an opportunity to check his train. The rear car of the freight train was thrown from the track and the engine slightly injured. No further damage was done, except the delaying of the train a few hours beyond her usual time of arrival.

JOSEPH H. EACHUS, barkeeper at Hare's Hotel, made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging Catharine Miller with disorderly conduct. It seems that Mr. Eachus attended the funeral of his sister-in-law on Sunday, and after the pall bearers had passed out of the house the defendant began upraiding them using very nauseous and obscene language. She was arrested and brought before Mayor Brush, and after a hearing was fined ten dollars and costs which she paid and was released.

IS IT impossible to put a stop to the practice of street walking in our city? Must the most public and most frequented of our thoroughfares be turned into marts for the bargain and sale of virtue. Is the wife or daughter to be subject to insult on the highways, if not by degraded men, by the courtezan? Take a walk after seven o'clock in the evening, on Wood street from Sixth avenue to the river, along Fifth avenue from Smithfield street to Market, and on every block bounded by the streets mentioned there may be found dozens of—well say—unfortunate creatures in the garb of women whose occupation is but too well known. Some of our charitable institutions might make a ten strike by effecting a reform in this great evil.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at the usual hour. The following opinions were delivered:

Williams et al. vs. Williams; Westmoreland county. Affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Sims vs. Wise; Green county. Affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Matthias vs. Superior Iron Company; Allegheny county, D. C. Affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Credit Mobilier of America vs. The Commonwealth; Dauphin county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Read, J. Dissenting opinion, Agnew, J.

Zug vs. the Commonwealth, Allegheny county Q. S. Judgment reversed, and judgment given for defendants and ordered that they may depart from the court without day. Opinion by Agnew J.

Vanse vs. Noggle; Lawrence county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Province vs. Crow; Fayette county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Road in Vernon township, Crawford county. Argued by Farrelly for complainant, and by McCoy contra.

Masson et al.'s appeal; Crawford county. Argued by Bole for appellants, and by Potts contra.

Jones's appeal; Jefferson. Argued by Shiras for appellant and Lazear contra.

Hocking Valley Bank vs. Barton; Crawford. Argued by Derrickson for plaintiff in error, and by Pettis contra.

George W. Guthrie, on motion of James K. Kerr, was admitted to practice in this Court.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of S. H. Voigt vs. Gustavus Kahn, the jury found for the plaintiff $123 90—subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick, the case of Wm. McCabe vs. John Burns and Samuel Steveson. This is an action to recover five hundred dollars, the amount of subscription to the stock of an oil company organized by defendants. It was alleged that defendants made false representations concerning the amount they had paid for the ground, and that he was induced to make the subscription by those representations. On trial.

In the case of Charles Salisbery et al. vs. William Hageman, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of six and one-fourth cents damages and six cents costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

179. Henry Speide vs. Henry Schupp.
185. Henry Leibelt vs. J. Graham, et al.
186. A. R. Reider vs. J. T. McLaughlin & Son.
188. T. M. Wilson vs. D. McCabe.
191. Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Allegheny vs. Williams & Co.
182. Jacob Seiwerth et al. vs. Daniel Kratz.
195. Hugh S. Fleming vs. Henry Campbell et al.
200. Julius Schott et ux. vs. Peter Weis.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

On motion of Mr. Purviance, W. L. Corbettt was duly affirmed and admitted to practice as an attorney in this Court.

The first cases taken up before Judge Stowe was that of Frederick Kahn vs. Barney Curtz, and same vs. Sebastian Hurd. These were actions on promissory notes, and were tried together. Jury out.

Robinson Bros. vs. James M. Burns. This was an action on a note. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $143 12½.

The case of Nathan Thayer vs. Robert McClarren, which has been on trial before Judge Collier for some days, was concluded to-day. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

147. Jones vs. Williams et al.
166. (O. L.) Reitz & Co. vs. the People's Insurance Company.
17. Wolff vs. Carson & Co.
11. Hoerr vs. Blumenschein.
26. McKee vs. Bidwell.
40. Coates and wife vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co.
44. Edmunds vs. McCauley.
45. The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Schoonmaker & Son.
49. Adler vs. Palmer.
50. Kuhnberger vs. Pforar.
51. Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
52. Anderson vs. Gray & Logan.
54. Barnes vs. Caldwell.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Pullman vs. Woodruff et al., the plaintiff's attorney withdrew his motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain defendant from using certain improvements in sleeping cars.

The jurors were then discharged until this morning, the counsel in the next cases to be called being engaged in the Supreme Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

An application was made this morning that the bail of W. Howard, convicted for aiding and abetting in the escape of Turner, the Titusville forger, be reduced to $1,000, and that the Commissioner for the Titusville district be allowed to receive sureties in that sum.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed as follows:

Alexander Patterson vs. J. B. Johnston, Allegheny county.

Newberger & Hochstaetter vs. M. Arnold, Crawford county.

Second National Bank, Titusville, vs. William P. Johnson & Co., Crawford county.

THE ROBINSON-PITTOCK SHOOTING.

Defendant's Counsel Propose Testimony as to His Insanity—The Mayor Refuses to Hear It, and Commits the Prisoner For Trial.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock a hearing took place before Mayor Brush in the case of R. A. Robinson, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of John W. Pittock. The defendant was represented by Messrs. Marshall and Pearson, and the prosecutor by Mr. McClung. Mr. Pittock, several of the Messrs. Nevins, and Mr. Bell, clerk in the store, testified to the facts in relation to the shooting, which were in substance as published by us on Saturday morning. Mr. Isaac Jones, gunsmith, testified that he sold the defendant a pistol on Friday evening about five o'clock, and when the revolver taken from Robinson was produced it was identified as the one sold by witness to defendant. The prosecution here closed.

Mr. Marshall said he desired that the public should know what General Pearson and himself knew, after having examined into the matter, viz: that the defendant was subject to fits of temporary aberration of mind. They wanted this to become known in order that the defendant might not be branded as an assassin or murderer. He desired to offer one witness to prove that the prisoner was not sane, and proposed to follow up that evidence with two affidavits of other physicians, corroborating the fact of his being insane at times.

The Mayor stated that the Court was the proper place to inquire into the prisoner's sanity.

Mr. Marshall insisted on, and did call Dr. King.

Mr. McClung objected.

The Mayor said he did not think it proper for him to go into such an investigation.

Mr. Marshall—Suppose, in case of declining to hear evidence on this point, you come to fix the bail. You will certainly not ask as much bail for a lunatic as you would for a sane man who had attempted to commit murder.

Mayor Brush—But I do not think bail should be taken in this case.

Mr. McClung—I don't think His Honor has anything to do either with bail or the sanity of the prisoner. The Court alone has the power to inquire into the insanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Marshall—The Mayor can send a man to Dixmont upon the affidavits of two physicians.

Mayor Brush—I am disposed to let the Court inquire into the alleged insanity of the prisoner.

Mr. Marshall—Then we ask your Honor to fix the bail.

Mayor Brush—I would rather commit the defendant finally and let the Court fix the bail, if they deem it prudent to release the defendant.

Gen. Pearson—Then you refuse to take bail?

Mayor Brush—Yes, sir.

Mr. Marshall—I desire to have the information so indorsed.

Mayor Brush—Why do you make that request?

Mr. Marshall—Because I want to see the laws properly administered.

Mayor Brush—Let the indorsement be made as desired.

The Clerk then indorsed the information as requested, after which the defendant was committed to await trial.

MORE OF IT.

Pittock vs. O'Neill—Surety of the Peace.

Yesterday afternoon J. W. Pittock, of the *Evening Leader*, made an information before Alderman Shore charging Eugene M. O'Neill, a reporter for the *Dispatch*, with surety of the peace. The charge, which is made from information received, is that O'Neill threatened to have Pittock's "best heart's blood" and for this purpose, some weeks ago, visited several places in search of the prosecutor, freely stating his object. The Alderman has issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

The Great Flour House.

The leading brands and the greatest variety always on hand at the lowest rates at the Checkered Front.

Alderman Strain's Portfolio.

Our reporter's interview with Alderman Strain yesterday evening resulted in the developments of the following cases:

Joseph S. Thompson, charged William Patterson (not the renowned Billy) but he of North Versailles township, with surety of the peace, alleging that he indulged in threats of violence towards deponent. The accused was arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing.

Subsequently J. M. Smith appeared before the magistrate and preferred a similar charge against Patterson, it being asserted that he also made threats of violence toward him. A second commitment was accordingly lodged.

Catherine Miller was the next complainant. She preferred a charge of abandonment against her liege lord, John M. Miller, alleging that he had abandoned her for the past three months, and refused to contribute a cent towards supporting her and their three children. The Alderman promptly issued a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent Benedict. The prosecutrix has her residence in Redoubt alley.

Rush Patterson had a partial hearing before this magistrate on a charge of obtaining boarding under false pretenses, preferred by P. H. McKelvy, and was held to bail for a further hearing to-day.

John D. Wagner complained that Rose Wagner boasted of her intention to destroy his life, and being in mortal fear of her, desired that she be placed under restraint. So ordered by the magistrate.

Lizzie Conklin was the next to present herself for justice at this magistrate's office. It seems, from her allegations, that Joseph Lynch so far forgot his manhood as to strike her a blow in the face with his fist. A warrant has been issued.

Thomas Sands was the last to appear in the role of prosecutor in a criminal case. His story was that Harry Kennedy came up to him, and without any ceremony whatever, snatched his watch chain. He wished to be light on him, and accordingly charged him with disorderly conduct only. A warrant was issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A WARRANT was yesterday issued by Burgess Jones for the arrest of Thomas Robson, for being bibulously inclined on Sunday.

PHILLIP MCGUIGAN subscribed a fine of ten dollars and costs to Burgess Jones, yesterday, for being drunk and insulting an officer on Sunday.

THE police of East Birmingham apprehended Henry McLaughlin for drunkenness, and Burgess Jones charged him two dollars and costs.

JAMES RINSHAW charged Margaret Gracey and Mrs. Karney with disorderly conduct, alleging that they misbehaved themselves on Sunday. Warrants were issued.

JACOB DONNELS made information before Justice Conrad, yesterday, charging M. Mullen and two others with surety of the peace, alleging that they threatened to blow out his brains. Warrants for their arrest were issued.

BALANTINE OHLINGER charged John Stemm and another party, name unknown, with larceny by bailee, by retaining unlawful possession of certain articles of household goods. Warrant issued by Justice Conrad.

JOHN DERR visited the office of Justice Conrad, of St. Clair borough, and lodged complaint against Wm. Damling for false pretenses. He alleged that the defendant obtained possession of an accordeon by false and fraudulent representations. Warrant issued.

JOHN SMITH and John Ward were before Burgess Jones, of East Birmingham, yesterday, for too much conviviality on Sunday. Smith had no funds and went to jail for five days. Ward liquidated a fine of five dollars and costs and was released.

The Explosive Gas Question.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN:—Since the last meeting of your honorable bodies, the *mountain* has been put in labor, and after a very painful parturition, in which a *subsidized press* acted as midwife, has been delivered of a *very small mouse*; though these midwives would fain make us believe that it is a *full-grown Norway rat.* The patentee of this second-handed wonder has been put upon the stand, and proceeds *ex parte* to illuminate the public mind, but which only amounts to a fruitless endeavor to draw the wool over our eyes. I trust, however, Councils will not be deterred from having a *disinterested chemist* on the ground, and have the whole thing sifted from the bottom, as the lives and property of our citizens demand this action. In the last paragraph of the patentee's learned homily he inadvertently admits an important matter, when he intimates that he can carbonize his hydrogen with Cannel or Richie mineral (which can only be obtained in Richie, a remote county of West Virginia, and the transportation of which would certainly add largely to the cost of gas). He then *gently insinuates* that he can use "*residium tar*" in his retorts. Now pray what is this "*residium tar*" but dense carbon oil, to be procured only from our refineries. Whilst the patentee indignantly repudiates the employment of naptha or gasoline, freely admits *residium or carbon oil* to be an essential element relied upon in the new process. If our charges are not founded in fact, but as the patentee says, "*pregnant with misrepresentations,*" why should he and his coadjutors object to Councils inserting and insisting as a condition to re-opening of the streets *a total prohibition of the use of oil in any form, either in whole or in part!*

As the patentee asserts that Richie county, West Virginia, coal will answer why should there be any reluctance in at once and forever legally binding them selves to discard the use of oils in every form. Unfortunately for the "*Printer's Gas Company*" reliable affidavits can be procured at the proper time to prove that the *experiment*, as tested by their own model and with which they succeeded in lighting a few jets, had exposed to public view, an iron retort in which oil was vaporized at a high temperature, and in this form mixed with the *dead smoke* which rises from the *coke oven*, thus restoring to the dead smoke its lost carbon, without which it could have no illuminating power; and for the machine which accomplishes this mixture they claim a patent. Now that the public mind is somewhat disturbed, and a certain distrust is visible, they seek to cover up the "OIL RETORT"—but the damning evidence, like Banquo's ghost, "*will not down.*" It reminds me of old Ireland when the exciseman gets on the track of a "*Potcheen distiller*;" Paddy buries the *still* in the bog, under the turf, and then defies the government to produce the evidence, but no sooner does the exciseman turn his back than up goes Paddy's still. Should the patentee favor us with another homily it would not be out of order to state how many explosions have occurred during their experimental season? As for the "Pittsburgh Gas Company I have nothing to say, its record is known, and it is abundantly able to defend itself from all the aspersions and false statements that a venal press or interested parties can heap upon it. In deciding this question Councils should not lose sight of the valuable contract existing between the old company and the city, by which the old company stipulates to furnish the city with twelve and one-half millions of cubic feet of gas "*free of charge,*" and all over that amount at seventy-five cents per thousand cubic feet. In addition to which, the legal right is reserved to Councils to repossess themselves of the entire works, with all its extensions and improvements after a limited period, at its *appraised and not its nominal value*, it surely becomes a matter of municipal policy, worthy of much thought and careful consideration as to how they will finally dispose of the question." I will take occasion here to say, that when the patentee asserts that the 8½ per cent. dividends were declared upon the market value of the stock, he simply states that which is not true, and if he had taken the trouble to call upon Mr. McClelland, the Treasury of the company, *as I did*, he would take pleasure in exhibiting to him the books, together with a tabular statement of dividends, declared only on the *par value* of the stock, and to which Mr. McC. informs me that he has no hesitation to be legally qualified, so that the charge of misrepresentation must inevitably recoil upon the patentee. The City Solicitor, in his zeal to serve the *explosives*, has committed, I think, what lawyers would term a kind of "*obiter dictum*," in expressing an opinion outside of the record, when he informs us that the Councils of Pittsburgh are powerless to protect the lives and property of its citizens against the overriding power of an omnipotent Legislature. This may be sound law, more ancient than "*Crowner's Quest*," but with all due deference to the gentleman's legal lore, I fail to see it in the "*perfection of human wisdom.*" The gentleman has no doubt delved into the uttermost recesses of the great arcana and satisfied himself, at least, that the venerable and venerated principle of the Common Law "*that the right of eminent domain vests in the Crown*" and that the Councils of Pittsburgh have *no right* to the streets and alleys which a corrupt Legislature is bound to respect; and, by a kind of legal ethics or forced construction, he would wrest from the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh all control over their streets and highways and give one set of experimenters after another may purchase charters from a corrupt Legislature, and year after year continue to open the streets and plant explosive material beneath the habitations of the people, in defiance of their will, and with perfect impunity. This doctrine, I think, will astound our conscript fathers in Council convened, who have been simple enough to believe that their jurisdiction over the highways and byways of the city was absolute.

TAX-PAYER.

LARGE stock of toilet goods at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Where the Work Comes From.

The cutting and making of the stones for Solomon's Temple somehow hangs in the mind more than the building of the temple itself.

So it is with the manufacture of cunning contrivances that belong to art, and use and ornaments wherever we find them.

It is good enough to be presented with a set of typical sleeve buttons, or a breast pin or a watch, by some friend who takes you to Dunseath's to buy the gift; yet nine-tenths of the pleasure of the purchase is lost if you have not seen the handicraft of the artificers from whose fingers crude material comes forth in forms of beauty or utility.

The workshop at Dunseath's is as much a study in its way as an editorial sanctum. In the sanctum rough currents of thought are seized and worked into smooth and flowing paragraphs and editorial articles. At Dunseath's some son of Tubal Cain takes fragments of metal—sometimes brass and sometimes gold—and, with furnace or blow-pipe, gives you wheels for your disordered watch or rings wherewith to make more precious your casket of everyday or holiday jewelry.

Newspapers do not always tell the names of the men that string their pearls.

Dunseath does.

Those who make or mend the watches there are Charles Sheib, Alphonso Weigand and Constance Chenote. Those who do the same with jewelry are Albert Facke and Frank Weckerle.

The former three can make a good time keeper of a watch that has been accidentally dropped. The latter know how with pin or stud or ring to indicate the Mason's standing as a good Knight Templar.

These are specialties with Dunseath, and are therefore specially mentioned. What more is wanted to be known of them will be explained by Dunseath himself, or by D. D. Dunseath, Jr., and D. L. Evans, his polite and ready salesmen, and George Crawford, the courteous bookkeeper of the concern.

Of course, everyone in Pittsburgh sees Dunseath's clock by day and night, and need not be told the number of his store on Fifth avenue.

FINE solid gold jewelry at Evans's Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Stationery.

If any of our readers have a desire to see a full and complete stock of stationery; in fact, one of the largest, fullest and most complete stocks ever brought to this city, we would advice them to call at the wholesale and retail book and stationery establishment of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Messrs. Weldin & Co. having recently gone into the wholesale business very extensively, have largely increased their facilities for accommodating their patrons and filling orders promptly, and retail dealers will find that they can save money by purchasing anything in the book and stationery line, from a steel pen to a ream of paper, or the largest bound volumes, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s. Orders from country dealers solicited and promptly filled.

FANCY sleeve and collar buttons at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Tobacco and Segars.

We desire to call the attention of our readers who enjoy a fragrant segar or chew the weed, to the establishment of Mr. W. G. Anderson, No. 20 Frankstown avenue. Mr. Anderson keeps a large stock of fine segars and tobacco, and he has also established a news agency where our East End friends will find all the latest magazines and periodicals as well as the morning and evening papers. Mr. Anderson is the agent for the COMMERCIAL and will deliver it promptly to all subscribers in his vicinity. Call in and see him.

Mortality Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that there were fifty-one deaths in the city for the week ending November 19th, which is a decrease on the report of the previous week of twenty-five. The causes of death are stated as follows: Accident 1; burning 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; softening of the brain 1; bronchitis 2; cancer 1; consumption 1; croup 1; debility 1; diarrhœa 1; diptheria 1; dropsy 1; dropsy of the brain 1; puerperal fever 1; scarlet fever 1; typhoid fever, 1; inflammation of the bowels 2; inflammation of the brain 2; inflammation of the liver 1; inflammation of the lungs 2; inflammation of the peritoneum 1; inflammation of the stomach 1; old age 2; premature birth 3; small-pox 16; unknown 1; whooping cough 1; still-births 2. Fifteen were under one one year of age, and thirty-three less than fifteen. There were seventeen males, thirty-four females; white fifty-one. We hope our country exchanges will not publish the number of small-pox cases at fifty-one. If they will look through the report they will see the correct number.

Alleged Larceny.

Officer Keefer, of the Mayor's police, yesterday recovered at a house on the hill, two chromos, one picture and a keg of lard, all of which were conveyed to the Mayor's office on suspicion that they had been stolen. The person in whose house they were found accompanied the officer to the Mayor's office and stated that a young man named William Butler claimed to be the owner of the property mentioned. It was decided to hold the property until an owner should call, and in less than an hour Mr. L. J. Brecht, looking glass and picture dealer on Smithfield street, called and identified the pictures as those stolen from the door of his store on Saturday evening. He accordingly made information against Butler for larceny and a warrant for his arrest was issued. The package of lard has not yet been identified.

Every Dealer Should Keep

Jenkins & Bro.'s Java flavored coffee. Every family will use it. Costs no more than the common brands usually do. Sold by retailers.

THE third annual banquet of the St. Cecilia Band, comes off at Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening. The re-union of this organization have always been most *recerche* and it is but fair to presume that the affair of to-morrow evening will be highly enjoyed by those who have had the pleasure of being invited to be present.

THE tripartite and Fifth avenue bridges are two more of the much needed enterprises undertaken since Pier, Dannals & Co., have been bottling Cream Ale.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

FOR RENT.

15. FOR RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS Business Stand, with Dwelling attached, No. 15 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair street), for the last eight years occupied by Wm. E. Stieren, Optician, is offered for rent. For terms inquire as above.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a number of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street. tf

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN active interest in an established Manufacturing Business. Address W., this office, stating style of business and amount of capital required.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION—To Gentlemen of ability and good character out of employment, the advertisers offer a lucrative position; must possess business tact and fair conversational powers. For particulars address B. & P., this office.

WANTED—ENGINE—A PORTABLE Engine immediately, good new or second-hand, three or four horse power; one on wheels preferred. Address Lock Box 14, Altoona, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Must come recommended. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—MOULDERS—A NUMBER of good Machinery Moulders can find steady employment at the Fort Wayne Machine and Car Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND DANIELS Planer, in good running order, suitable for planing light or heavy timber, to be seen at the Furniture Factory of T. B. YOUNG & CO., Federal street, between Wylie and Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY BRADY & LOGAN, Tidioute, Pa.: 1 Engine 12x20, by David Bell, Buffalo, N. Y., has cut-off Governor, Pump and Heater; two Boilers, 20 feet by 40 inches, two Flues, 1 Shingle or Heading Machine, Law's Patent, by Trevor & Co., Lockport, N. Y.; 1 Cylinder Saw, two feet diameter, with frame; two Drag Saw Mills; lot Shafting and Pulleys. All nearly new of latest style. The whole for $1,200.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and a half mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LOTS, 60X 124 feet on east side of Chestnut street, near Western avenue, Allegheny city. Also, two Lots 40x160 on Page street. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of R. CURRY, 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—A TWELVE TON TANK Locomotive, 3 feet gauge, entirely new. Also, 50 pairs Car Wheels and Axles, of best make; wheels 20 inches diameter, axles 3½ inches, gauge 3 feet 2 inches, can easily be reduced to 3 feet. The subscribers having sold their Road bed to parties who will put down a wide track, have no use for the above and will sell them cheap. Address Mahoning Coal Company, Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Engine, nearly new, 8-inch Cylinder, 16-inch Stroke, with or without Boiler; can be seen at J. & J. B. MILHOLLAND'S, 68 Fifth avenue extension. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—EAR DROP—A ROMAN GOLD Pendant Ear Drop, on Monday morning, on Fifth avenue or Market street, between Fifth and Fourth avenues. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, free from tax.
S. D. HERRON, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 20, 1871.

☞ WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—DIVIDEND No. 19.—The Board of Directors of the Warren and Venango Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 40 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. E. FERGUSON, Clerk.

NOTICES.

☞ ELEVENTH WARD—

There will be a Meeting of the Republican Voters of the above Ward, on

Saturday Evening, November 25, 1871, at 7 O'Clock,

For the purpose of suggesting names for nomination of Ward Officers.

☞ FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Voters of the Fourteenth Ward,

Will meet at the NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, Fifth avenue, near Brady street,

On Tuesday Evening, November 21st,

At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of suggesting Candidates for Councils and other Ward Offices.

By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY LLOYD.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECURITY SAFE DEPOSIT TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, will be held on MONDAY, December 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at the Duquesne Savings Bank, 64 Fourth avenue, for the Election of Officers. By order of the CORPORATORS.
no21,25,de2

☞ ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY—A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 23d, 1871, at 7 o'clock P. M., to consider the expediency of increasing its Capital Stock. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH MYERS, President.
November 14, 1871.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, November 21, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary. BY ORDER OF BOARD.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

$12 TO $24 A DAY

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MF'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR 1872.

Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—Printed in TWO COLORS, on superb TINTED PAPER.

Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables,

With Descriptions and TWO COLORED PLATES. Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for TEN CENTS, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address

d* JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

AMERICAN
Woman Suffrage Association
WILL HOLD A
Grand Mass Convention,
IN LIBRARY HALL,

Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, November 24, and continuing SATURDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, November 25.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Mrs. LIVERMORE,
Mrs. LUCY STONE, Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH,
H. B. BLACKWELL, Esq.,

And other Eminent Speakers will be in attendance.

Admission 25 cents Day Meetings Free.

PRODUCE.

30 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Onions;
200 bush Potatoes;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
500 bush Shelled Corn;
1,500 bush White Ohio Oats; for sale by
McBANE & ANJER,
141 Water street.

INCORPORATED 1810.

OFFICIAL:

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.

ASSETS Oct. 1, 1871. $2,785,877

From an examination of the books of our Chicago Agent, we find our Loss will not exceed

$1,200,000,

Leaving After Payment of All Losses, Unimpaired Assets of

$1,585,000,

And an Annual Income of More Than

$1,500,000.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

WM. L. JONES, Agent,
No. 84 Fourth Ave.
ttfp

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ **Remittances** must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Post masters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Are You Insured

The Insurance Co. of North America,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
With Cash Assets July, 1871,
$3,185,219 41.

Loses by the Chicago Fire About $500,000.

After Paying this Enormous Loss the Company will Still Have

$2,700,000,

AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF

$2,000,000.

During a Financial Crisis

Prudent Business Men put their Trust in Banks of Undoubted Solvency.

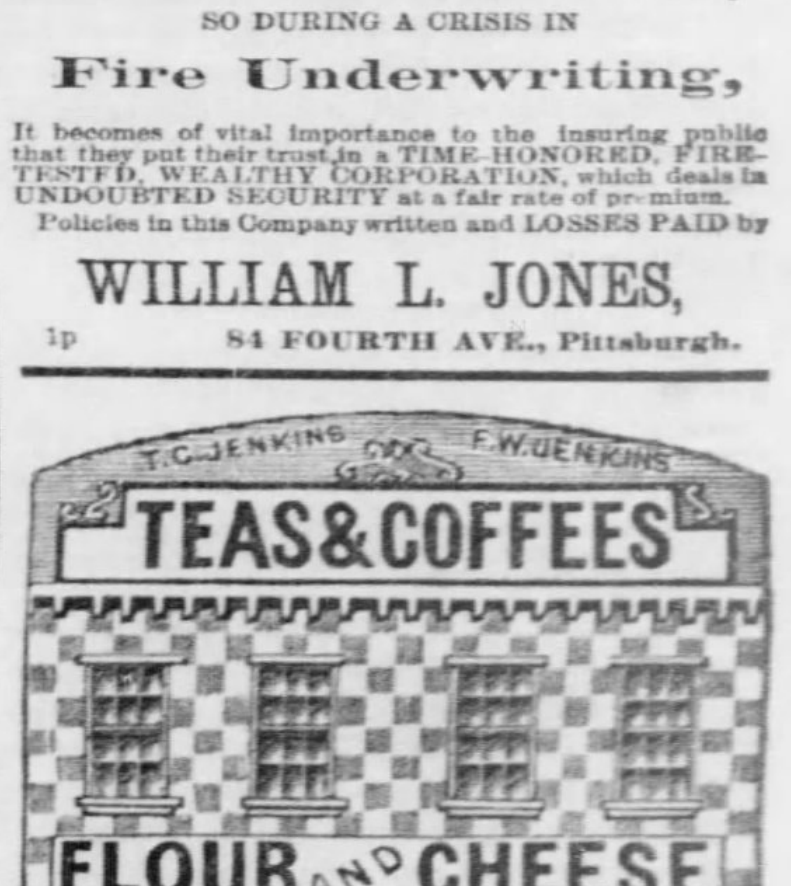
SO DURING A CRISIS IN

Fire Underwriting,

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in a TIME-HONORED, FIRE-TESTED, WEALTHY CORPORATION, which deals in UNDOUBTED SECURITY at a fair rate of premium.

Policies in this Company written and LOSSES PAID by

WILLIAM L. JONES,
1p 84 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.



Java Flavored Coffee

1-4 JAVA COFFEE USED.

GUARANTEED THE BEST IN USE.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Large Stock of Choice Brands.

FULL LINE GROCERIES, &c., &c.

ART BRONZES!

THE LATEST WORKS
OF
CLESINGER, TOUSSAINT MATHURIN, MOREAU, DUMAIGE, CARRIER, WOOGEN, PICAULT, &C.

Grand Pieces, Mantel Sets, &c.,

IN THE HISTORICAL STYLES, FROM BARBEDIENNE, REDUCTIONS FROM THE ANTIQUE AND CLOISONNE ENAMELS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

LOWER THAN EVER,
THE PRICES OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
AT
S. M. ORR'S,
114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

No
Chicago Losses.
The
Pennsylv'nia
Insurance Co.
of Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1825.
Cash Assets,
$1,100,000.

This old and conservative Company, having lost nothing by the Chicago fire, offers absolute security to persons seeking insurance. Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid by

William L. Jones,
84 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner of Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.,

In addition to a usual assortment of Drugs, Perfumery, &c., offers a choice selection of Lubin's Goods, Squire's Goods, Low's Soaps and Brushes, Price's Glycerine and Soap, Cigars de Joy for Asthma, Saunders' Face Powder, Bondalt's Pepsin, Liebeg's Extract Meat, Marte Brandy, &c. All of his own direct importation.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

Gen. Grant has appointed C. A. Arthur Collector at the port of New York in the place of Murphy. The latter resigned the office, and it is fair to presume that he did so at the President's request.

Mr. Justice Reed yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Credit Mobilier* of America *vs.* The Commonwealth, reversing the decree of the Court of Dauphin county, and awarding a new trial. The opinion is a very lengthy one, and fortifies the positions assumed by the counsel for the *Credit Mobilier*. Mr. Justice Agnew filed a dissenting opinion.

No more gratifying indication of the confidence reposed in the wisdom and integrity of the National Administration could be afforded than the constantly improving character of the national credit abroad. Reports from Europe state that never in the financial history of that continent has there been so active a demand for United States securities as at present. While the disturbed condition of European politics is impairing the value of European bonds, the growing stability and order which characterize affairs in the United States, are enhancing its credit so rapidly that the demand for its securities can no longer be supplied by Government bonds, whose aggregate is growing less every month. Streams of foreign capital are pouring into this country for investment in sound securities, and there is every reason to suppose that with New York city reconstructed on a basis to render future frauds impossible, our swindlers punished, our defaulters brought to book, and the government conducted on its present line of integrity and efficiency, this volume will continue to swell and expand as the numerous fields for the investment of money become more fully known. Again, therefore, is it demonstrated that political character is financial credit, and that, in the lowest and most practical as in the most supreme sense, honesty is not only the best policy, but the best capital.

The *Post* of yesterday, contains the following:

> "On Saturday last the Commercial and *Gazette* both contained equivocal denials of the definite charge made in these columns on Monday preceding, that the Ring, with Mr. Morgan at its head, were attempting to so arrange matters that the entire vote of the city should be cast at City Hall, for what purpose we leave the public to infer."

The denial of the Commercial was as broad and unequivocal as words could make it. Instead of reiterating the charge, the *Post* should have furnished the proof, if it had any. This whole story is so absurd that it is not worth serious contradiction. It carries with it its own refutation. There is no law by which such an object could be accomplished, even if both political parties desired it. At a *general election* the Governor may, during the prevalence of a malignant or contagious disease, on the representation that the lives of the electors of any city, borough, or district, may be in danger by attending at the places fixed by law for holding elections within the same, direct the Sheriff of the county to give notice that the election in said city or district will be held at such place as the Governor may judge most safe and convenient. This is a provision of the general law governing the State elections, and has no reference to *municipal elections*. The Sheriff of the county has nothing to do with issuing proclamations for city elections. That is the duty of the Mayor, and his proclamation has been issued, giving notice that the city elections will be held at the usual places.

The *Post* is either the victim of a delusion, or the subject of a huge joke, which it has not the grace to acknowledge. The subject is dismissed as one too silly for serious consideration.

The recent publication of the trade returns of England for the nine months ending September 30th of the present year, would seem to show very plainly the reason of the tenacity with which she clings to her free trade theories and notions. According to this exhibit there is no other nation in the world that is so absolutely dependent on other countries for the grand essentials of breadstuffs and provisions. During the nine months in question Great Britain paid the enormous sum of £87,283,422 for importations of food and articles of consumption to supply the wants of its population; being at the rate of $572,500,000 a year, or a sum more than equal to the entire proceeds of the foreign exports of the United States, which during the last fiscal year amounted to $534,058,752. The whole world is laid under contributions for England's supplies, and almost the whole power of its varied and mighty industries is needed to enable it to bear the immense expenses of living. During the same period the value of the entire exports of Great Britain reached $697,951,960, of which her cotton and woolen exports amounted to $377,328,295; the raw material, however, costing $278,942,316; leaving less than $100,000,000 to pay for machinery, wages, and other manufacturing expenses. Iron and steel rank next in importance as articles of export, their total value for the period mentioned being $100,000,000. These returns indicate the gravity of England's problem how to live, and very clearly suggest the reason of her anxiety to make free markets for her goods among the various nations of the world. Were her condition and resources of a different character, her policy would differ accordingly. Dependent for existence on her conversion and re-sale of the raw fabrics of foreign countries, it is easy to understand the rest. But the law of self-preservation is not less imperative for ourselves than important for her.

The annual expenditures made in Europe by citizens of the United States sojourning there have been estimated at about fifty millions of dollars. The Philadelphia *North American*, however, states that an English journal recently computed the sum at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or an average of three thousand dollars per head for forty thousand people; to which our contemporary adds that the propensity among wealthy Americans for traveling and residing abroad is greatly on the increase. This matter deserves serious consideration; since it is exceedingly doubtful whether the polish and culture which are said to come of European travel in any approximate degree compensate for the vast outlay thus occasioned. Some time ago Vice President Colfax, in an article on the scenery of the Rocky Mountain region, pointed out its superiority, alike in variety and grandeur, to the scenery in Europe. A considerable proportion of these forty thousand Americans abroad, are probably commercial people whom business has called across the sea, but the great majority are unquestionably tourists in ostensible search of the sublime and beautiful in nature, which our own country furnishes in lavish abundance. It is not creditable, either to the patriotism or good taste of our people, that they should neglect the glories and majesties which lie all around them in thick profusion at home, for the frivolous dissipations and delights, or even the solid pleasure and instruction, which may come of making "the grand tour" in Europe. It may safely be assumed that the American who goes into rhetorical hysterics over the Rhine or the Alps, but who has no eye for the manifold wonders and significances of our own plains, rivers, valleys and mountains, will come back pretty nearly as empty of head and heart as he went away. In all the vast volume of nature there are no grander meanings writ than on the mighty pages lying directly at our own doors, and it is on every account greatly to be regretted that their "open secret" should not be more generally and faithfully studied by those to whom they perpetually appeal.

Is there really any trouble brewing between Prussia and the Northern Bruin? When the German Government recently decided to lock up thirty millions of dollars in its military chests, it assigned as the reason of the step that if Prussia were suddenly called on to raise a war fund it must otherwise necessarily be at a heavy sacrifice. But the London *Times* points out that, under the most alarming circumstances, the sacrifice could hardly exceed fifteen per cent. on the price of German stock, and that the loss of interest by the lock-up will in three years amount to considerably more than that sum. It would almost seem, therefore, that Bismarck calculated upon the certainty of a new war with some power before that period. Now, the question is, what power? On the 29th of October Prince Gortschakoff, of Russia, visited the Emperor of Germany, and held a protracted conference with him. On the ensuing day the Emperor said: "If the sword should be again forced into our hand by our enemies—which God forbid—let us be found ready. It is in time of peace that we can best prepare for the defense of our country." Was this speech of Monday the result of the conference of Sunday? And why, immediately following the return of Prince Gortschakoff to Russia, should the "semi-official" journals of that country counsel the Government to demand the neutralization of Denmark and the restoration of Northern Schleswig to the latter country, "as a means of counteracting the power of Prussia on the Baltic Sea," followed by the issue of an imperial edict for the further Russianization of its Baltic provinces by constituting Russian the official language, and transferring the seat of Dorpat University to Wilna? These things have about them a smell of gunpowder by no means calculated to inspire confidence in the pacific temper either of the Prussian eagle or the Russian bear.

AN OLD SUBJECT REVIVED.

Most readers propably remember, or will be able to recollect the attempt, many months ago, of a delegation of the Evangelical Alliance to promote religious freedom in Russia. The interview of the deputation with Prince Gortschakoff, its character and result, afforded the newspapers of both continents a subject of not a little gossip more or less authentic, and of comment more or less pertinent. After many contradictory statements and much discussion, it seemed to be agreed that the Deputation had not only quite failed in effecting any part of its object, but had been, if not exactly "snubbed" by Prince Gortschakoff, certainly treated in a manner to discourage any renewal of efforts on the part of the Alliance to exert a direct influence on Russian politics. But so many of the organs of public opinion, from which more generous views might have been expected, appeared so eager to accredit and report the discomfiture of the Delegates, that the outside world was after all somewhat uncertain as to the fact. An official report of the transaction or attempt by the persons best qualified to correct misrepresentations, and to tell the whole truth, has at length appeared, and even the long delay has not divested it of all interest to those who remember the controversy to which the subject formerly gave rise. Of the report we have seen only a synopsis, from which it appears that the Deputies of the Alliance were greatly pleased with their reception by the Russian Chancellor. Though they do not claim any direct effect as the result of their endeavors, they entertain the belief that their interposition indirectly led to the adoption by the Russian Government of measures breathing a more tolerant spirit towards its heterodox subjects. Hence it would appear that if the Deputies were "snubbed" by Gortschakoff, he must have performed the unpleasant operation in a fine princely fashion, which prevented them from detecting its real character. He must have "kicked them down stairs with such a sweet grace, that they thought he was handing them up." The Prince is well known to be a master of such arts when he chooses to exercise them, and to be able to reject a petition in a manner which makes the refusal seem a favor.

Though the Deputation, doubtless, express their sincere belief when they ascribe to their representations some indirect influence in awakening a tendency towards greater liberality in the Russian Government, we have little doubt that the notion is groundless. The whole business was evidently mismanaged. The mere publicity in which the proceeding was begun and carried out would have sufficed to render it abortive. Through no fault probably of the earnest men engaged in it, the entire undertaking was the subject of newspaper reports and discussions, which were necessarily offensive in St. Petersburg, and gave an air of presumptious ostentation to the affair quite foreign to the character of the delegates. They were never permitted to lay their object before the Emperor, the only person, as they likely very well knew, upon whom they could hope to make any impression by their appeals. And facts do not justify the assumption that their interview with the Chancellor was the indirect occasion of a favorable change in Russian policy as regards dissenters. Indeed, our German neighbor, the *Freiheits Freund*, in an article on the subject, seems inclined to think that foreign meddling in this instance may have had positively mischievous consequences. Not long after the conversation of the American Commission with Prince Gortschakoff an imperial ukase appeared, in which extremely severe measures against the inhabitants of Courland and Livonia were enjoined in reference to churches and schools. While it may reasonably be doubted whether these measures of increased rigor were in any degree inspired by such petty resentment, it is, we believe, indisputable that no mitigation in the condition of religious dissenters in the Baltic provinces can be fairly traced to the address with which the Evangelical Commission wearied the ears of the Russian Chancellor.

We cannot, however, agree with the *Freiheits Freund* in thinking, as it seems to do, that any attempt of the kind made by the New York branch of the Evangelical alliance must have been necessarily futile. To any person even superficially acquainted with European affairs and relations, it thinks, the result could never have been in the least doubtful, and while giving the gentlemen of the Commission credit for the best and most benevolent motives, the peculiar national vanity of native Americans seems to our contemporary to have played no small part in the affair. Without the least disposition to deny the charge of vanity, or to find any fault with the philosophical use which the *Freund* in this instance makes of the admitted trait, we cannot help questioning the soundness of its views. As intimated above, we suppose that the show of vanity or vain-glory imparted to the action of the Alliance was the result of the neligence which failed to prevent the immediate and extensive publication of a scheme of quiet interposition which was no doubt intended to be kept private, or at least confided to as few persons as possible. With reference to the motives which actuated the members of the Alliance, enthusiasm probably entered more largely into them than vanity. Peaceful and earnest interposition in behalf of the oppressed everywhere, and especially in behalf of religious freedom was, we believe, one of the objects for which the Alliance was formed, and the good results of its activity in that direction, have been seen and recognized in several instances well known to the world. The right and duty of such an organization to exert its influence in favor of civil and religious liberty being conceded, its American members must be allowed to do so with peculiar fitness and propriety, and upon them seemed to devolve the duty of appealing to the Russian Emperor. Of all the members of the body, they alone could affirm that they asked his majesty to grant nothing which they did not themselves concede. Remembering this circumstance, the *Freund's* reference to the abortive efforts of the German government to secure religious freedom for Germans in the Czar's dominions as a reason why the Commission had no grounds to look for success in a similar endeavor, loses its force. The Czar may have, no doubt has applied to his royal German petitioners, the saying—Physician, heal thyself!

With reference to the chances of success with which the Commission went to St. Petersburg, while we do not think they were brilliant with whatever discretion and adroitness the affair might be managed, it does not seem that the undertaking was purely Quixotic or absurd. The Russian Emperor is the one ruler in Europe to whom an appeal of the kind may be addressed, with some prospect of producing an impression destined to be transferred into wide reaching acts. The history of Russia for the last hundred and fifty years illustrates the influence of individual Czars. Several of them have been peculiarly susceptible to appeals from obscure or relatively insignificant persons, who appeared to be thoroughly sincere and earnest in behalf of some humane or worthy object. Thus to mention only one or two instances; the late Emperor Nicholas made important concessions to the British and Foreign Bible Society on the petition of an American clergyman without official title or rank. And the Emperor Alexander the First was still more accessible to the influence of humble and zealous men. Thus in the life of the French-American Quaker Apostle, Stephen Grellet, we are told that when he was in Russia in 1819, "the Emperor sent for him, and having made him sit beside him on a sofa," they talked together in the most familiar way. Grellet introduced the subject of prisons in the Russian dominions, and "showed the Czar a sketch from a prison at Abo, of a man with his fetters upon him." The Emperor was much affected, says Grellet, and said, "these things ought not to be—they shall not continue so." In fact, orders were at once issued for the relief of all the prisoners whom Grellet represented as too harshly dealt with, and he was requested as he traveled to collect observations which might be useful in what is now called Prison Reform. In a word, where a single man has so much in his power as a Russian Czar, it may seem expedient to remind him of the right and appeal to him to do it, however slight may be the prospect of his heeding the appeal.

JESUITISM AND THE WORKMEN.

Newspapers and magazines furnish such abundant supplies of reading matter to the American people that books are in danger of being driven completely out of the field. Especially old books of solid utility are now-a-days kept very much in the back ground, if they are not wholly neglected. Who now reads Pascal's Letters? And yet this volume, so full of brilliant wit and unsurpassed eloquence—a book which either in the original language or in translation used to be read by all who read at all, discusses a subject of direct and immediate interest to every American who feels any concern for the prosperity of our free institutions. Though first published rather more than two hundred years ago, the Provincial Letters are as fresh as ever they were. Thanks to the vitality of the powerful society which they assail, Pascal's wit and logic are directed against social and political enemies, who are as busy, as energetic and as influential to-day as they were in the latter half of the seventeenth century. For a while weakened by the exposure contained in the letters and ultimately seeming to have been destroyed by the diffusion of light concerning their real character, the Jesuits are once more powerful, perhaps more powerful than they ever were before. Their system is in all its details precisely what it was in the time of Pascal, and in it still consists the strength of the Order, bound together and animated by its discipline, provisions and stipulations. Abolished by Clement XIV (at a meeting of the Bourbon sovereigns) July 21st, 1773, the Order was restored by Pius VI in 1814, and, though expelled at different times from every kingdom and state of any importance in Europe, the Order to-day controls the destinies of the Roman Catholic Church. Other Romish ecclesiastics are liable to be more or less influenced by the spirit of the age and by the light of science; the Jesuits accept no ideas unsanctioned by the constitution of their society. Solemnly pledged implicitly to obey the Head of the Church, they are quite comfortable under the present Pope, as Pius the Ninth is known to be wholly under their influence. With the Papa Nero, or Black Pope, ever at his elbow, he has for many years followed his guidance. The syllabus and the dogma of infallibility are well known to be Jesuitical devices for strengthening and extending the power of the Church; devices which seem to have had a very different effect. The abolition of the temporal power and the disruption of agreeable relations between the Court of Rome and all Catholic governments, if disasters to the Church, are disasters which may be directly traced to this Jesuit influence.

But the evil effects of Jesuit influence in not only alienating people from the Church, but in rendering them fiercely hostile to it and its ministers, are quite as strikingly exhibited in another direction. We referred at the time to the riots by which the ceremonies of the Papal jubilee were disturbed in Catholic countries. With whatever prejudices Protestants may regard the Papal Church, they cannot help wondering somewhat at these riots. They cannot help asking why especially the laboring men in those old Catholic lands regard the priesthood with such intense hatred. In both Belgium and France the International Association some time ago passed a formal resolution "declaring their intention to make war on the priests without mercy." Yet these priests largely belong by birth to the same class of society with the workmen, and comparatively few of them are raised by education *much* above the class in which they were born. Constantly going about among the poor, whom they no doubt try to aid in sickness and sorrow, why are they regarded with such savage rancor by the workmen? The massacre of the priests in Paris at the hands of the Communists, the most horrible exhibition of the hatred to which we refer, certainly calls for some more satisfactory explanation than has yet been assigned in precise terms. Mere infidelity or atheism on the part of the workmen does not account for the phenomenon. Though some Protestant clergymen were active and prominent in the discharge of professional duty in Paris during the rule of the Commune, and at least two of them, were even obtrusive in their efforts to save the priests, they were, we believe, all unharmed. An explanation, a satisfactory explanation, of the hostility and its displays is found, if we mistake not, in the methods of the Cofessional as practiced by the Jesuits. All, or nearly all, are aware that this department of pastoral duty, as enjoined by the Church, has been assumed by them as their peculiar province, which they have cultivated to an admirable extent. The manuals prepared to aid in the performance of the duty are described as amazing displays of elaborate and far reaching ingenuity in scrutiny and suggestion. In darker times it was possible to confine the knowledge of these books to the persons for whose use they were designed. In the nineteenth century this is not possible. They are well known in substance to the more intelligent workmen of France and Belgium, and in connection with the extraordinary influence flowing from the confessional to the family, inspire a feeling of animosity against the priests which seeks gratification in their blood. It is certain that in Italy, Spain, France and Belgium the popular impressions concerning the sacerdotal character, are very unfavorable among the masculine portion of the laboring population, and that these impressions are easily traceable to the cause which we have mentioned. Such people are not apt to be careful in discrimination and readily enough transfer to all an odium justly adhering to a few.

A few weeks ago we made some reference to the frightful prevalence of drinking habits among the masses of England, and to the vast importance which the subject possessed for the statesmen and political economists of that country. In France, too, we observe, the question of the reformation of the habits of the masses in this particular appears to be engaging the earnest attention of its thinkers and legislators, some of whom go so far as to consider that upon its proper solution and adjustment the future destinies of the nation, in a great degree, hinge. Since the termination of the civil war the progress of alcoholism in that country has occupied a prominent place alike in the deliberations of the learned societies, in the public journals, and in the debates of the National Assembly. Quite recently the French Academy of Medicine, after a long and exhaustive discussion of the best methods for the legal repression and punishment of drunkenness, appointed a special commission to draw up a popular warning on the dangers of alcoholic liquors. The paper is very lengthy, and conveys an immense amount of information of the most valuable character, in a style of the utmost clearness. The amount of brandy drank by the French populace is, the paper states, enormous. So long as this liquor was obtained only from the vine its production and consumption were comparatively limited; now, however, there is an unlimited supply from the potato, the beet root, and a variety of grains, and the increased consumption consequent on this increased supply is producing a most ruinous effect upon the whole people. Hand in hand with this habit also goes the pernicious use of absinthe, which is said to be more destructive in its operations upon the body and mind than any other liquor known to physicians. The report further describes the pathology of intemperance, and traces in detail the countless physical and mental disorders which are caused by it. Prepared by men in every respect thoroughly competent to their task, and dealing as it does with the whole subject in a manner the most exhaustive and masterly, its translation and circulation in this country might result in the accomplishment of much good, as it certainly would in the diffusion of a vast amount of information of the highest importance to all classes and conditions of people.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

The letter of Hon. D. J. Morrell on the practicability and utility of co-operation in the smaller industries, and of industrial partnerships in those which demand a greater amount of capital and of financial and business experience and ability, published in the Commercial of the 11th inst., is, we observe, attracting marked attention from the press. The true relations of capital and labor, of employer and employed, were probably never set forth in a more perspicacious, concise and comprehensive manner; nor the difficulties which surround the subject, nor the advantages to be derived from the system, ever more clearly enumerated and pointed out. It is a valuable contribution to the solution of the important problem how to emancipate the working classes from servitude without impairing the rights of capital, or diminishing the value of its returns.

This question of an equitable distribution of the joint products of capital and labor is everywhere commending itself to the study of statesmen and political economists, and those who wish to see the business of the country placed on a firmer, more humane and satisfactory basis. The firm of New York carriage builders, referred to in the letter of Mr. Morrell, state, in answer to inquiries concerning the subject, that their experiment has been remarkably successful. Finding, they say, that in the degree in which their business increased, there was a corresponding decrease of personal communication and sympathy with their workmen, and fearing that the possible misunderstandings which might arise from this want of association might perhaps eventually lead to strikes, they resolved to give their employees a permanent interest in the business; thereby not only gaining a complete immunity from this danger, but securing also greater zeal, faithfulness and efficiency. Avoiding the weak points of the English system, which only pays labor its share of the profits after deducting the profits of capital and the salaries of managers, they resolved to pay their workmen the highest wages of the trade, ten per cent. of the gross profits; besides which, they also conferred upon the men considerable power in the administration of the concerns of the establishment. Since these arrangements were made not the slightest disagreement or difficulty has occurred, but on the contrary the utmost harmony has prevailed between employers and employed; the latter being so much more punctual, economic and thorough in their work than under the old plan, that the firm state the increased economy of the factory almost pays the percentage allotted to the men. This is an illustration of what may be accomplished by a fair and reasonable effort to unite capital and labor in harmonious union, and the lessons which it conveys should be thoughtfully studied by the representatives of both.

Disposal of the New Bonds in Europe.

Many erroneous impressions have prevailed among the public relative to the manner of conducting the business pertaining to the syndicate in Europe. It has been stated by many newspapers that the bonds forwarded to Europe from the United States Treasury have been consigned to Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and forwarded in instalments of $10,000,000 each; whereas, not a single bond has been transferred to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., direct. So far from this being the case, every bond forwarded to Europe has been consigned and delivered to Hon. William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary United States Treasury, who has an office in London and a corps of experienced clerks under his immediate supervision, whose duty it is to deliver the new bonds as they are required, taking in payment therefor called bonds of 1862, cancelling, scheduling and packing the same in iron safes for shipment and final redemption at the United States Treasury. No bonds are delivered by the Government officers until full payment is received therefor.

Vice President Colfax.

A private letter from Mr. Colfax, written a week or two ago, gives his views of a movement in which he has been reported to figure, as follows: They know I have not the slightest sympathy with any who, from any reasons, attack or arraign the President. There has been no Administration within my recollection whose record has been as valuable to the party which elected it as President Grant's. Its acts have been the stronghold of defense for all our editors as well as candidates. Its mistakes have been of minor importance, and any President, even one trained to politics, would have made quite as many, if not more. Indeed, I could not and would not be a candidate for the Presidency if it were possible, which it is not.

Robert Dale Owen has, so to speak, been long "out of print." The latest work to which he gave his energies and great learning, was, we believe, the Life of Abraham Lincoln; but he gave up, and why? We believe that the reason has never been printed. Now we are told that he is about to put forth a volume relating to the debatable land between this world and the next, and while it discusses almost every question of importance in religious doctrine, aims to show what certain knowledge and unquestionable faith we have of immortality, and the character of life that follows this. The work seems to be the interim of his "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World."

He maintains that while the tendency of modern thought and spirit of age are anti-papal, Protestantism can never overcome Catholicism until it can teach a better doctrine of the future and on unquestionable evidence. The tide of public opinion is setting in against the old doctrine of infallibility. The line of human progress is from the less to the more of liberty. Despotisms give way to limited monarchies; limited monarchies tend to republicanism. And more especially is the sentiment of the present day adverse to mental absolutism and spiritual coercion. The world is rapidly reaching the conclusion that a God of goodness and mercy never has granted, and never will grant to any man, or to any Church, a gift of infallibility which would entitle its possessor to punish and exterminate other men and other churches, because they did what conscience enjoined, and believed what their reason taught them. Under such circumstances we might be led to expect the immediate downfall of a doctrine fraught with barbarity. Its ultimate downfall is certain; yet its hold is still strong on the human mind, and there are grave difficulties in the way of its abolition. Men are wisely loath to pull down an old house, how dilapidated soever, until they see their way to some better shelter wherewith to replace it. This, Mr. Owen thinks, Protestants have not yet done, and his work attempts to point out if not to supply the deficiency.

The German University of Dorpat, which in accordance with the Imperial Russian ukase, is on the 1st of January, 1872 to be removed to Wilna, and Russianized in its curriculum of teaching, professorships and library, was originally founded by Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and re-established with an enlarged and more complete charter, by Paul the First, of Russia. The institution maintains eighty professors, and has for the most part from five hundred and fifty to six hundred and twenty students on its roll. The University library and museum of arts are extensive, very valuable and of a most interesting character. Dorpat has been hitherto the chief school for the education of the Protestant clergy in Russia, and the members of the Reformed Synod in Wilna have sent their pupils to its classes. The town of Dorpat is situated on the river Embach, in the departmental government of Livonia. It is on the high road between Riga and St. Petersburg, one hundred and fifty miles northeast of Riga. Its suburbs are named St. Petersburg and Riga. Its ancient fortifications have been demolished and the grounds turned into ornamental gardens for the use of the public.

Wilna, or Vilna, is the capital of a territory of the same name, which constitutes a government department of Russian Poland. It was formerly the capital of Lithuania. It is built at the confluence of the rivers Vileika and Vilna, a point ninety miles northeast of Grodno. There are a great number of Israelites among its population. The tomb and marble chapel of St. Casimir are within the walls of its cathedral, and in its municipal lines are to be seen the remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, Kings of Poland. Wilna is the residence of the civil and military Governors of Russia in the district, and the department of a Greco-Russian Archbishop and a Roman Catholic Bishop. The city has many noble institutions of learning and for the cultivation of the arts and sciences.

At last the long suspense is over, and Russia's royal laggard rover has safely passed the stormful water and met with Freedom's youngest daughter, who (bless the gal) for weeks has stood on tiptoe of expectitude, and o'er the seaward blue expanse kept up a space devouring glance, because her feet itched for the dance which that the Duke might taste our knowledge, and learn that we had been to college, and had a grand intelligence, for months has been in preparation quite irrespective of expense; in order that the Yankee nation their royal guest might fitly greet with homage of accomplished feet. The Duke is said to have hugged the shore somewhat upon his voyage hither; but what this curious feat was for, or what its meaning is, or whether the belles will think it has a meaning we do not know and cannot say; but many things will intervene in the time before he goes away; whence, without further guess or mention we leave him to such intervention.

John Nugent, a brother of Mrs. Wharton, now in prison at Annapolis, Md., awaiting trial on a charge of murder by poison, attempted to commit suicide last week, at his place of residence in Concord, Chester county, Pa. He inflicted three or four cuts on his throat with a razor, but being discovered by a neighbor, fled to the woods, where he was found shortly after faint from loss of blood. The cause of the act, it is said, arose from depression of mind relative to the charges made against his sister.

"The Interior" which was totally consumed in the Chicago fire, has reappeared as of old. Its spirit, we are pleased to see, is still courageous, but the editor will have it that the fire which laid the city in ashes had its origin in Mrs. O'Leary's cow-barn, yet reverentially sees God in everything, and terribly in the great conflagration. All the old friends, and thousands of new ones, are appealed to to come to the support of the paper.

At Cincinnati a few days since Madame Lake's circus and menagerie were disposed of under the hammer, the novel sale attracting a large crowd. An elephant was sold for $2,700, eighteen lions, lionesses and cubs for $3,750, four camels for $1,335, two tigers for $3,900, a grizzly bear for $325, &c., &c. The purchasers were showmen, and the majority of the animals were secured by John Robinson.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The wife of a prominent citizen of Babylon, Long Island, was recently mixing some strychnine with meal for rats, and some particles of the poison entered a wound in her hand. She was instantly taken wit all the symptoms of inward poisoning, and her life saved only by prompt and energetic measures.

In Munich it is required by law that every corpse, whatever the cause of death may be, shall be publicly exposed at the cemetery before the burial service can take place. The rigid features of the dead can be clearly seen through the broad windows of the room, their bodies elegantly draped and covered with flowers. In the right hand of each is a small cord that reaches upward to a bell. A watchman is always at hand. Burial alive is supposed to be impossible under this arrangement. The law has been enforced for hundreds of years, but there is no record of a life saved by it. Such a law invades the sanctity of private grief.

A Nebraska genius reasons this way: "It is the duty of every one to burn corn for fuel this winter. Figure like this: Three hundred families in this city, each family consumes $40 worth of fuel during the winter; this amounts to the snug little sum of $12,000. This money is spent for coal, goes out of the country into the hands of capitalists, and is seen no more by us. Reverse the situation: $12,000 will buy 60,000 bushels of corn at 20 cents per bushel—this amount of corn, if burned, would raise the price of corn fifty per cent., and would benefit the farmers more, perhaps, than any other move that can be made by the people."

A gentleman of New Castle, Pa., is at Chicago for the purpose of introducing a fire-proof stone, which has been used with success as a substitute for fire brick in furnaces and iron works.

Darwin's new book on the "Facial Expression of Animals," will be freely illustrated, and will endeavor to prove that dogs and monkeys can laugh, smile, sneer, look cross, or throw a deep pathos into their speaking countenances. It will probably not appear before next spring.

Some idea of the injury caused by insects to agricultural products may be formed from the statement that, from seventy-four tons of Spanish wheat stored in a granary, ten hundred weight of beetles were screened out in one instance, and in another thirty-five hundred weight were removed from one hundred and forty-five tons of American corn. The offender in both cases was a weevil, known as *Calandra orisæ*.

The editor of the Springfield *Republican* has invented and patented a hen-roost, which it is claimed will add largely to the value of poultry throughout the country. Its peculiarity consists in an astronomical contrivance by which the hens are compelled to awaken exactly at day-break. It is not generally known, but investigation shows that in countries as cold as New England the hens are apt to roost an hour or two after the sun rises, which effects the character of the eggs and the quality of the young chickens.

A curious experiment was tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of the cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told that they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds were, in fact, new and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours.

It is said that the controversy which has existed for a year or more among the physicians of the District of Columbia, as to the repeal of the regulation of the medical society prohibitary consultations with colored physicians, will be settled very soon by the amendment of the rules so as to permit consultation with colored doctors in good standing, but not to make it obligatory upon members to hold such consultation.

The advent of a machine for making cigars, the production of a citizen of Louisville, was duly noted the other day. And now another machine, of no less importance to the trade, has made its appearance. It is called the Automatic Lump Tobacco Machine, and is said to combine in one continuous operation the several processes of manufacturing plug tobacco, turning out the heavy "Navy" and the light "Golden Bar" with equal facility. As a labor saving machine it is recommended in unqualified terms, and by its introduction the old way of manufacturing by hand will cease to be profitable.

The creeping baby is the latest invention in the way of a mechanical toy. It is moved by clockwork and imitates a live baby, moving on its hands and knees in the most amusing manner. Nothing better adapted to please the little folks has been brought out for a long time.

A somewhat remarkable case of hydrophobia has just occurred in New York city. A Mr. I. W. Beetson about three weeks since alowed a favorite dog to lick his lips, while playing with him. The same evening the dog exhibited symptoms of being rabid, and continuing to grow worse was killed with poison. A week afterward Mr. Beetson complained of great pain in his head, had great horror of water and was seized with spasms on drinking it. Antidotes were applied without success and death ensued. Physicians in attendance pronounced it an undoubted case of hydrophia.

An effort is making in New York to establish a socialistic community or church, and several meetings of those interested in the project have been held on successive Sunday mornings.

A cotton picker's velocipede has been invented in South Carolina, by means of which a man may sit on a cushion, under an umbrella, with his cotton basket carried to his hand, and gather his crop. When his basket is full, by a simple reversion he can transform his velocipede to a wheelbarrow, on which he can carry his cotton to a place of deposit without even the labor of lifting it to his shoulder. The same machine can be used for pulling peas. That will suit the negroes exactly.

PERSONAL.

Signor Gavazzi, the great excommunicated, is again firmly established in Rome, where he preaches and lectures nine times a week. A late letter from Rome says of him: "I have never witnessed the performance of the drama in any of its branches, was never at an opera, nor since boyhood have ever seen a Punch and Judy show; but from all I know of the interest of these on common minds, most readily would I prefer an hour with Gavazzi to them all. You are elevated, entranced, laugh your fill heartily, and all the while instructed and impressed solidly, sweetly, profitably. Imperfect though his English is, yet what an orator in utterance and action! Voice—from the treble of a cat to Demosthenic thunder that shook the multitudes and the forum round and round—these ears have never heard the equal."

Edwin Forest opened at the St. Charles Theater, in New Orleans, on the 14th inst., in the character of King Lear.

Harness says that Archdeacon Paley, who made but one remark at a great visitation dinner, where he was looked up to as Sir Oracle, and the remark took this form—"I don't think these *puddens* are much good unless the seeds are taken out of the raisins." How the Archdeacon loved his neighbor as himself was exemplified by his order at another clerical banquet, when he found himself in a draught: "Shut that window behind me," he called to one of the waiters, "and open one lower down behind one of the curates!"

Mr. Richard Tweed, son of Boss Tweed, is to retire from the Metropolitan Hotel on the 1st of December. It is but a few months since young Tweed went into the business, amid a great flourish of trumpets over the costly splendor with which the reconstructed hotel had been fitted and furnished throughout. It was no secret that his father's money was used for this purpose. Is this last reconversion another evidence that the old man is stripping himself for flight? Tweed, senior, is also reported on trustworthy authority to have sold his interest in the Washington *Patriot*, which cost him $25,000, for $7,000. It looks decidedly like a carpet-bagging project.

The "stars" who were engaged to play for Mr. McVicker, in Chicago, the coming season, have unitedly advanced him capital with which to rebuild his theatre. Joe. Jefferson heads the list with $10,000.

Mrs. Frances Bartlett de Oviedo, the bride of the famous diamond wedding in New York, several years ago, contributed one hundred dollars to the Chicago relief subscription taken up in Havana.

The Pope has directed to be entered in the records of the Vatican the whole of his correspondence with foreign courts and with his bishops in all parts of the world. This is usually done after the death of a Pope.

Hon. John Hickman, who has been seriously indisposed at his home in West Chester, in this State, was improving at last accounts, though still weak and not out of danger.

John H. Johnson, a young colored lawyer of Missouri, has the honor to be the first black man to be admitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, sister of Mrs. George H. Pendleton, and a convert to the Catholic Church, has been giving readings from the Poets in Cincinnati and Clifton.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
Millinery Goods.
Rich Sash Ribbons,
Laces and Embroideries,
Gimps and Fringes,
Laces, Collars, and
Handkerchiefs.

FURS, FURS.
A choice stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FUR CAPES and MUFFS, at Low Prices.
Children's Knit Sets Muffs and Capes,
VERY CHEAP.

Hoods, Nubias and Opera Caps.
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
NOTIONS, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods and Silks,
Which they offer at Low Prices.
Samples will be sent by Mail to parties who desire it.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fall and Winter Goods.
R. H. PALMER,
105 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
RIBBONS, SILKS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ladies' and Misses'
Hats and Bonnets,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF
Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

G. Wm. Kredel & Co
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Varnishes AND Japans,
Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
PAINTERS' INSIDE VARNISH
ASPHALTUM VARNISH,
COACH JAPAN DRYER,
TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER,
BENZINE JAPAN DRYER,
BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,
Varnish
FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.
Black Iron Varnish,
AND OTHER KINDS.
TThs

JULIUS SICHEL,
107 and 109 North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Direct Importer of Latest Novelties in
PARIS TRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
RIBBONS,
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS
AND
STRAW GOODS.
TThF

R. W. ROBERTS,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 153 WOOD STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Spring, Hair, Cotton and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforts, Church Cushions, Cornice, Mouldings, and all kinds of Upholstery Goods.
Also, dealer in Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Buff, White and Green Hollands, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.
Particular attention given to Cutting Furniture Covers, and to Cutting and Laying Carpets and Oil Cloths.
TThF

STENCILS
W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms. The attention of Merchants and Manufacturers is directed to the Neatness and Durability of his Superior Manufacture of Stencils. Having increased facilities for executing all kinds of Stencil Cutting, he can offer special inducements. 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Tu

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Special Bargains.
AT $2 FINE FELT SKIRTS,
VELVET TRIMMED, A GREAT BARGAIN.

At $1 50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, a decided bargain.
At $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At 37½c, Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 25c, Men's Heavy Woolen Socks.
At 10c, Ladies' Plain Merino Hose.
At 12½c, Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, extra heavy.
At 12½c, Ladies' Fleece-Lined Berlin Gloves.

AT $1 00,
6-4 All-Wool Large Plaids,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c, Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 25c, Fancy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 20c, Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 30c, Heavy Double Warp Poplins, worth 50c.
At 42c, All-Wool Satine Cloths.
At 50c, Serge All-Wool Plaids, suitable for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.
At 12½c, Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 12½c, Plain Gray Carpets.
At 25c, Table Diapers, a great bargain.
A Complete Stock of the Latest Novelties in DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, &c., at the Lowest Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Opened This Day,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
MARKET STREET STORES.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, IN ALL WIDTHS.
BLACK GIMP TRIMMINGS
BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
COLORED VELVETEENS
BLUE BLACK VELVETEENS,
IN LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.
WATERPROOF REPELLANTS,
IN VARIOUS MIXTURES.
Ladies' and Misses' Boulevarde Skirts,
EMBOSSED AND VELVET TRIMMED, FROM LOWEST TO FINEST GRADES.
Everything in Ladies' and Gent's Merino and Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
WOOL HOODS, SCARFS,
NUBIAS, SACQUES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
FUR TOPPED KID GLOVES
GENT'S CLOTH GLOVES,
LADIES' BERLIN AND CLOTH GLOVES,
AND FULL LINES
HOSIERY,
FANCY AND PLAIN.
Gent's Shaker Half Hose,
At Popular Prices.
77 AND 79 Market St.

GOOD GOODS,
AT
LOW PRICES.
The prevalent idea that Goods of a superior quality, or what is generally called a "good article," can only be had by paying a very high price, is not the fact, as hundreds of Ladies can testify who have purchased their Dry Goods from us.
Selling only for Cash and at One Price, our large trade enables us to offer every class of Goods in all the departments at such a small advance on the first cost that customers at first hearing the price are apt to associate it with an inferior quality, owing to their having had to pay as much for such.
We take pleasure in asking Ladies to examine our Stock, which for variety and extent is not surpassed in the city, while the price on every article, from the lowest to the best quality, is uniformly cheap.
Every Lady is assured of courtesy and attention, whether she purchases or not
AT
The People's Store
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS
For Fall 1871.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET,
OFFER FULL LINES OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Adapted to the Present Season.
They invite particular attention to their offerings of
Black Mohairs,
Black and Colored Velveteens
AND
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES:
SEDAN PLAIDS,
BERLIN PLAIDS,
FANCY JACQUARDO,
GRO De PERLES.
These Goods are in CHOICE SHADES and DESIRALE COLORS, and have the merit of affording the Retailer an Excellent Profit.
New Goods
ARRIVING EVERY DAY, and our customers and the Trade Generally can find much to interest them.

CORN—
PRIME SHELLED CORN,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROLLS
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
Cast Iron Chill Rolls,
Sand Rolls and Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAMBOAT ENGINES
AND
MACHINERY.
STEAM ENGINES,
FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.
Have constantly on hand NEW ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power.
Made of the Very Best Material and Workmanship.
FANCY CASTINGS
Made to order at our Foundry, on Third ave., near Market. All work warranted No. 1. Call and see us, AT CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON is increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit b machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Boister Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
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PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
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Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Pat. t and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
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Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
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Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
☞ Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

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Light Locomotives
FOR
Narrow Gauge Railroads,
Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
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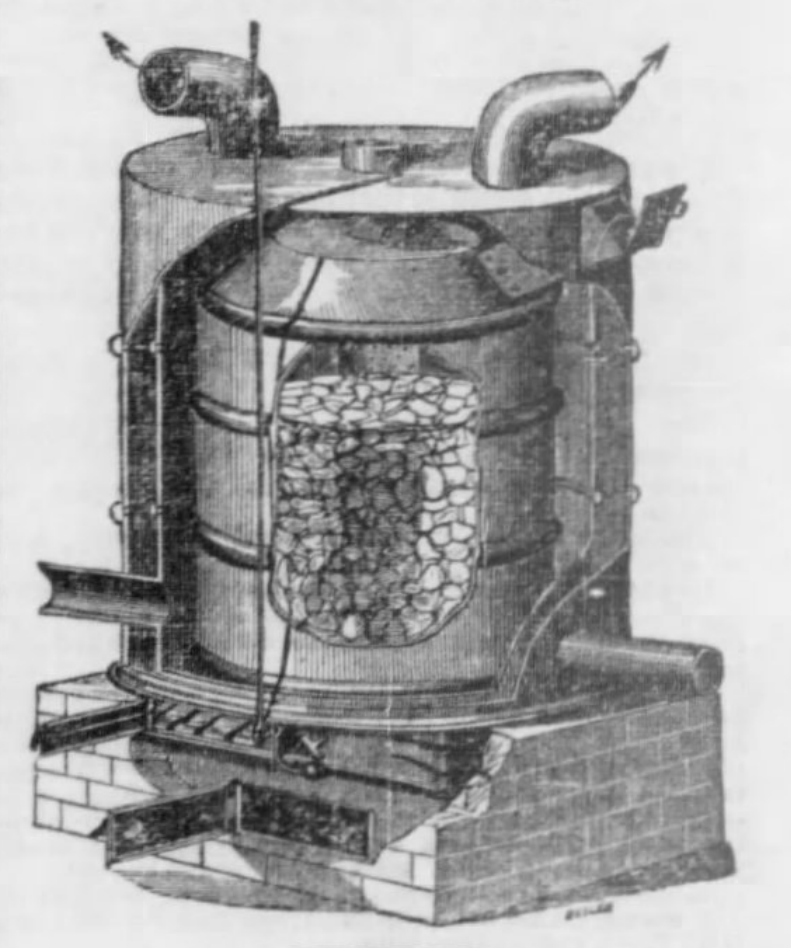
GRATES,
GRATES,
GRATES,
FINISHED IN
Nickel Plate, Black, Gold and Bronze.
Cooking Ranges,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
COOKING STOVES,
Fenders, Parlor Stoves,
SUMMER FRONTS,
Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors,
LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., &c.
The Finest Qualities and Largest Assortment of the above Goods, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
NOS. 235 LIBERTY
AND
242 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF



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NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
The Improved Double-Oven
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NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
The Duquesne Coal Cooking Stove,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
COOKING,
PARLOR AND
HEATING STOVES,
FOR COAL AND WOOD.
GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW WARE &c.
SALESROOM
No. 22 Wood Street.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers.
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IRON WORKS.
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J. Y. SMITH.......GEO. F. DAWSON.
Late of Smith & Porter.
Smith & Dawson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES,
NARROW GAUGE CARS
AND
Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Penna.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
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DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Star Fire Brick Co
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Monday Evening, November 20, 1871.

It is observed that the condition of the bank discount market is becoming easier. The general temper of the market favors a relaxing of the late stringent feelings, and borrowers are able to present their offerings with a better assurance of success than has been the case for the past fortnight. There are many very responsible parties, who would seem to have strong claims on discount houses for loans, yet they are forced to depend a good deal on private lenders, who will not put out their money only at high rates. We trust the market will soon let up to its customary easy standard, when banks and loan houses generally will be seeking paper instead of borrowers seeking them. This little millennium is not quite so nigh as borrowers would wish, but the extraordinary ease in the Eastern money markets must soon have a favorable influence on the West.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	114⅞	114⅞
10-40s	110	110	109⅞
Gold	111	110⅞	110⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅝
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	87
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	113⅜

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* thinks the earnings of the railroads for the month of October do not compare as favorably with last year as those of the preceding months have done; though in most instances they show a satisfactory increase upon 1870. The Chicago fire has temporarily interrupted traffic upon some lines, with a corresponding effect upon receipts. It is mainly from this cause that the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton show a decline in their earnings; and the Milwaukee and St. Paul has indirectly suffered from the same interruption. The Pacific roads show an important gain, the increase on the Central being $177,028, and on the Union about $80,000. Lake Shore, notwithstanding the Chicago derangements, shows an increase of $107,263. Toledo and Wabash keeps up its receipts well, showing a gain of $148,913 on the month's business. On the minor roads generally there has been a good percentage of increase. The following comparison gives the gross earnings of fourteen roads represented on the New York Stock Exchange, being with one exception all that at present report their earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$ 459,577	$475,608
Central Pacific	1,005,475	828,447
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	372,139	338,724
Illinois Central	761,965	903,225
Kansas Pacific	392,500	355,899
Lake Shore and Mich. S.	1,395,041	1,287,778
Marietta and Cincinnati	175,438	153,531
Milwaukee and St. Paul	841,150	908,313
Pacific of Missouri	369,887	339,090
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	*185,591	163,284
St. Louis and Iron Mt.	174,730	127,069
Toledo, Wab. and West'n.	600,204	451,291
Union Pacific	800,000	719,523
Michigan Central	532,802	511,477
Total	$ 8,066,499	$ 7,563,259
Increase	503,240	

*Estimated for fourth week 1871.

The increase, on the aggregate of all these roads, is $503,240, or at the average rate of 7 per cent. In presenting our summary of earnings for the expired ten months of the year, it is necessary to explain that a statement, issued a few days ago by a contemporary, contains some important errors, especially in the earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, which are stated at $210,725,890 for the ten months instead of $12,129,931; and a similar error occurs on the like figures of this road for 1870.

The total earnings of thirteen roads for the first ten months of the year amount to $63,201,409, against $58,245,337. Here again is a discrepancy with the figures of the *Chronicle*, arising from the errors alluded to on Lake Shore statistics. The following are the corrected totals as reported by the several companies:

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 1.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$ 4,413,091	$4,003,938
Central Pacific	7,958,827	6,633,911
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	3,150,234	2,689,830
Illinois Central	7,031,866	7,174,494
Lake Shore and Mich. S.	12,120,931	10,983,963
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,348,327	1,133,470
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5,572,774	6,100,288
Pacific of Missouri	2,974,708	2,904,492
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	*1,540,298	1,411,524
St. Louis and Iron Mt.	1,320,671	1,136,669
Toledo, Wabash and W.	4,688,947	3,604,149
Union Pacific	*6,235,815	6,553,272
Michigan Central	4,845,120	3,945,337
Total thirteen comp'n's	$63,201,409	$58,245,337
Increase	4,956,072	

*Estimated for October, 1871.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 20, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91⅝	91⅜	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛
Do. Scrip	87	87⅛	87	86⅞	87
Erie	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Reading	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113
Harlem	....	122½	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	115	....	....	....
Lake Shore	85	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
Illinois Cent	....	132	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	124½	....	....	....	124½
C. & N. W.	59½	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60
Do. pref	89⅛	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Rock Island	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
St. Paul	55	55⅜	55⅜	54⅞	54⅜
Do. pref	77	77⅜	77⅛	77¾	77⅜
Tol. & Wabash	61½	62	62	62	62¾
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	96⅜	96⅛	96⅞	97
Ohio & Miss	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝
Chic. & Alton	....	116	....	....	116½
Do. pref	....	115	....	....	....
Union Pacific	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
N. J. Central	....	109½	....	....	....
Canton	....	68	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	67½	67¾	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46¾	....	....	....
Adams Ex	....	85	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	55	....	....	....
American Ex	....	60	....	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	57½	....	....	....
Gold	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅜
Lehigh Navigation	25⅜
Catawissa preferred	45⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136⅜
Schuylkill Navigation	15⅛
Reading	56⅛

*Ex-privilege.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—The effects of the late coal boat rise is being seen and felt upon our general and produce markets. And strange as it may seem, none appear to be better pleased than railroad men, who now say that a large portion of the carrying trade thrown upon their roads during the low stage of water will be shifted to the rivers, thus enabling them to call in all the cars that have been blocked up along the line of the different routes. This done they will be prepared to move all freights intrusted to them promptly on time. Hence matters and things will move along smoothly in the time to come. We make some slight changes in dried fruits, refined sugars, rice and syrups. Owing to the prospect of mild weather, and the increased receipts, dressed turkeys have been reduced in price. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price, with a fair demand reported. Below will be found the rulings of the market. We should add that they are wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts, 492 bbls; sales of good winter by car load at $2 50. Small lots from store at $2 75@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—One gallon buckets $10 50 per dozen; kegs 70a75c per gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL—We are reported sales by the ton at $8 50 for broken, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES—Sales refined at 4¼a4½c; pearls 9½c; pots 7½c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4½@4¾c.

BEANS—We are reported sales of prime white navy at $2 50@2 75 ℘ bush; medium $2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts on the increase, being 40 packages. Prime butter falls short of the demand; we quote choice table at 24@25c ℘ ℔; inferior lots nominal.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 ℘ doz.

BEESWAX—We have no change to note in prices, and quite at 30@35c ℘ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ½-℔ cans by the dozen at $1 75; $3 25 for ½-℔ can; $6 for ℔ cans, and $30 ℘ per dozen for 5-℔ cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders are very firm in their views, being indisposed to offer concessions to effect sales. The stocks held are in prime condition, and will command fair prices until exhausted and replaced by the new crop. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8½c; short ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; Shoulders, sugar-cured, 9½c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11½c; tierce lard 10c; kegs 11½c; buckets 11@12c. Dried beef 17½c. Mess pork $14 50 ℘ bbl.

CIDER—Sales at $5 00a8 00 ℘ bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—Non-explosive or fire test 22a22½c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Receipts since our last have been extremely light, causing more firmness in prices. We are reported sales at the following figures: New York Goshen 15½a16c ℘ ℔; Ohio do 14½a15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11a12c. There is a good demand.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $3 50a3 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a better demand, with sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17a18 per barrel; other varieties $11a13.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ℘ ℔; short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ℘ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—The mild weather has has had the effect of lessening receipts; sales at 5, 6a7c ℘ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—Prices have gone up, and we now quote: Peaches, halves at 11a12½c; quarters 9a9½c; mixed 8a9c; apples 7½a8½c for bright western.

EGGS—Fresh 28a30c; pickled, 20a25 ℘ doz.

FLOUR—Receipts 450 bbls. Following are the ruling rates: Good spring extras $7 00a7 25 ℘ bbl; choice Minnesota $7 75; fair to choice red winter $7 00a7 50. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ℘ cwt; $9 00 ℘ bbl.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—Below will be found some slight changes in refined sugars, rice and syrups. Trade is reported fairly active. Following are the ruling figures:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 24@27c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12½c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12½c ℘ ℔.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10@10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8@8½c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 70c; white honey 65c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat—sacks	893	Oats—sacks	613
Corn	1,028	Barley	195
Rye	600		

The mills are taking all that offers, and should the receipts continue light for a time, prices will advance. But it is believed that the resumption of navigation, and the better regulations for carrying freight upon the railroads, will have the effect of largely increasing the receipts of wheat, corn, &c. We are reported sales of prime red winter at $1 40@1 45; white $1 45@1 50. Oats are a shade firmer, with sales, by car load, at 45@46c for good mixed to prime white. Rye is unchanged at 80@85c. New corn sells on track at 55@57c; old held at 67@68c. Barley—Demand fair—fair to prime spring 80@85c; fall 85@90c ℘ bushel.

HOPS—The demand is more active, and sales are made of new 71's at 60@70c; old 70's 40c ℘ ℔.

HAY—Receipts light; pressed $24 00@25 00 ℘ ton.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

BONEY—Sales made at 28@30c ℘ ℔.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ℘ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ℘ ton; dressed 12½c ℘ ℔.

LARD OIL—No 1 at 82a85c ℘ gallon; No 2 at 58a60c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ℘ gallon.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ℘ ℔.

MINCE MEAT—"Atmore's" and "Slocum's" brands sell at 13c ℘ ℔; "Anderson's" held at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middlings ℘ 100 ℔s $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ℘ bushel.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 ℘ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00a3 50 ℘ bbl; Peachblows 55a65c ℘ bushel.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 7@8c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys are arriving freely, and prices are lower; we quote at 15, 18@20c ℘ ℔, as to size and quality. Chickens by the coop 55@60c ℘ pair.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼-℔ cans at $1 50; ½-℔ $3; 1-℔ $6 ℘ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 ℘ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ℘ bbl.

SUMAC—We are reported sales Tennessee at 4½c ℘ ℔.

VENISON—10@12c ℘ ℔, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c ℘ ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ℘ gallon; old Mononga[illegible] whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 21, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was dull. Prices continue very uncertain; in fact, the oil trade at present is in a very demoralized condition. This, however, has been the case for some time. An improvement would no doubt be acceptable to a large class of persons.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note. The asking rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 10½c; S. O. all year 10½; B. O. all year 11½. Sales 6 cars Parkers $3 95.

REFINED.

Dealers are pretty wide apart in their views. The nominal rates for the following deliveries were: Spot 21½c; November 21½c; December 21½@21½c; January 22. These figures include Eastern deliveries.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 20.—The market was quiet on Saturday, and another decline in prices occurred upon upper creek. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, Church run, spot	$4 15
7,000 bbls upper creek, Church run, spot	4 12½
3,500 bbls P T Co.'s spot	4 00
1,000 bbls P T Co	4 00
5,000 bbls P T Co	3 97½
5,000 bbls P T Co	3 95
10,000 bbls T P Co.'s sopt	3 95
10,000 bbls P T Co.'s spot	3 90
1,000 bbls P T Co.'s spot	3 97½
1,000 bbls lower creek, [illegible] spot	4 25
500 bbls lower creek	4 25
500 bbls lower creek, [illegible]	[illegible]
250 bbls lower creek, repardless, spot	4 20

NEW YORK, November 20, closing of the 18th.—Crude in more inquiry; sales of 2,500 bbls at 12½@12½c refined very dull and prices hardly settled; 22c are the rates; 4,000 bbls December at 21½c. Philadelphia delivery unsettled and in buyer's favor; demand small; sales rrefined, 1,000 bbls December 21½c, and 1,000 bbls January 21½c, with a return; November is quoted at 21½c.

OIL CITY, November 20.—Market very quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 17½a4 20; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 37.

ROUSEVILLE, November 20.—Market quiet, dull and weak at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 20.—Market quiet at $4 30.

TITUSVILLE, November 20.—Market opened at $4 00 bid, and $4 05 asked for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20—Market dull; S. W. 21½c bid; crude 12½c; cases 25½a26c; November 21½a21½c; December 21½c; January 22a22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, November 20.—Market very panicky at $3 90. No transactions.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 20.—Market dull $4 15a4 20. No sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, November 20.—Market opened weak but growing firmer at $4 bid for spot but no sellers.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 20.—Market quiet and dull at $4.

ROUSEVILLE, November 20.—Market quiet at $4 00@4 05, and sellers holding off.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 20.—No buyers and market quiet for crude.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $4 00 asked; $3 90@3 95 bid.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The market continues dull and weak, though figures are unchanged; spot held at 22c, with 21½c bid; all the month the same. Crude quiet and steady at 12½c for spot; a reported sale of 800 bbls spot at 12½c; 500 bbls, December delivery, at same price.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
David Wilkins	Kiers Oil Works	320
I. Hepler	Spray Oil Works	468
Murray & Herbst	Riverside Oil Works	228
Thomas Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	148
J Munball	Model Oil Works	924
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Wm Stewart	Empire Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Commercial Oil Works	74
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	228
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	930

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Kier's Oil Works	320	Spray Oil Works	468
Riverside Oil Works	376	Model Oil Works	924
Sunbeam Oil Works	74	Empire Oil Works	80
Commercial O W	74	Vesta Oil Works	80
Standard Oil Works	228	Peerless Oil Works	930
Total			3,654

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 18, 1871.

Leo Oppenheim, 116 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

James M Ritter, 152 bbls to Logan Brother, & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 165 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 459 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 473 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,565

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the Week ending November 16.

GEORGES CODFISH—Market moderately active, with sales at $5 25 ℘ qtl.

MACKEREL.—The Bay fleet have mostly arrived home, averaging small fares. The stock of Bay and Shore in first hands is very light for the season, not exceeding 12,000 barrels. In view of this, holders are not anxious to sell largely at present prices. The market is a little firmer the present week. We quote sales of Shore 1s at $15 50; No 2 $10. Last sales of Bay at $12a9 for Nos. 1 and 2.

FRESH HALIBUT—Scarce; last sales of Bank at $12 50 ℘ cwt. for white, $7 for grey.

SMOKED DO.—12c ℘ ℔.

OIL—Cod 54c ℘ gall.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 20.—Flour—No. 2 red winter dull at $5 75a5 85; choice State $6 25a6 65; city $6a6 50. Wheat—No.1 Milwaukee firm; No.2 Milwaukee $1 20½a1 20½; summer $1 20½a1 21½; winter quotations will be based on the winter receipts. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 32c. Corn—No. 2 mixed dull at 60½c. Rye—No. 1 firm at 63½c. Barley—No. 2 steady at 64c. Live hogs quiet at $3 60a3 85. Provisions in fair demand at lower rates; mess pork $12 75; short rib middles 6½c, seller December, in bulk; shoulders 4½c; hams, plain, 7c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 20, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals were about 850, with the market slow but unchanged, and differing little, if any, from last week. Sales were made at $4 00a4 50 for common to fair; $5 00a5 50 for medium to good; and $6 00a6 25 for prime to extra.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

—. Miller, McCoy's Station	1 car
Lee Turner, Lima	1 car
W. Roberts, Lima	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Urbana	3 cars
J. L. Frank, Newark	1 car
J. R. Groves, Newark	1 car
Jacob Needy, Newark	1 car
D. Sherrick, Canton	1 car
E. Newton, Leetonia	1 car
Thos. Dalzell	1 car
J. Lawrence, New Galilee	1 car
Chas. Shoemaker, Bridgeport	2 cars
John Shepard, Bridgeport	3 cars
W. Lynn, Bridgeport	1 car
R. Frater, Bridgeport	1 car
J. Taggart, Bridgeport	1 car
Total	21 cars

Sheep.

J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
E. Hefter, Smith's Ferry	1 car

Sheep and Lambs.

There were only about 1,200 on sale to-day. The ruling rates were $3 00a6 00 per head for sheep and $2 00a5 00 for lambs.

Hogs.

The supply was light and sales were reported in a small retail way at $4 50a5 00 per cwt.

Cattle Sales.

Following are the sales as made by the most prominent dealers in the markets.

John Shepard wholesaled 2 car loads fairish Ohio steers, to Trauerman, at 4½c; one load, averaging about 900 ℔s, to Kraus & Son, at $36 ℘ head.

Lynn wholesaled 1 load of Ohio steers, averaging about 925 ℔s, at $36 50 ℘ head.

James Taggart, 1 load of heavy steers, averaging about 1,250 ℔s, to Keefer, at $59 ℘ head.

Frater retailed, by Hazlewood & B, at $4 00a4 50.

Miller wholesaled 1 load to Kraus & Son at $50 ℘ head—averaged about 1,200 ℔s.

M. Varner reports 38 mixed Washington county stock at 3½a5½c.

Charles Shomaker wholesaled 2 loads of extra Belmont county steers, to Greenwald & Kahn, at about $5 40.

Sol Trauerman, 17 head from Westmoreland county, and 2 loads from Ohio at 4a5c.

Jas. Hanlon, 17 head of fair to good Washington county steers at 4a5c.

Sam. Lowenstein reports 25 head of Washington county stock at 3½a4½c; 31 head from Green county at 3½a4½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 48 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4a6c.

Carr & McAllister, 37 head of fairish steers from Piqua county, Ohio, at 4½a5c.

D. C. Davis, of Green county, reports 37 head at 3a5c.

Smith & Moonshine sold 18 head of Washington county stock at 4½a4½c; 1 car left over.

E. Katz, 26 head of Ohio stock at 4½a4½c.

Jacob Needy reports 2 loads, on commission; one for Groves and one for Franks—one load left over.

Sadler, Haven & Co. sold one load for G. Smith, of Guernsey county, Ohio, at 4½a5c; 1 load for Jones & Woodward, of Indiana, at 4½a5½c; 39 head from Kentucky, for Brown at 4½a5½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 36 head of mixed Ohio stock at $4 75a5 40.

Keefer & Heyer, 15 head from Washington county and 18 from Ohio at 4a5c.

S. Marks & Bro., 72 head of Ohio stock, good to extra, at 5a6c; 13 stockers at 4½c.

Greenwald & Kahn, 51 common to extra Ohio stock at 3a6½c.

John F. Neely sold 14 head of mixed stock, from Beaver county, at $3 50a5 00.

McNeese & Bingham sold 2 head of Butler county stock at 5a5½c.

Geo. Buckhard sold 5 head of good Butler county steers, averaging 1,100 ℔s, at $5 20.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, 27 head of Washington county stock at 3a5c.

Sheltemantle & Flinner, 11 head of Butler county stock at 3½a4½c.

Kraus & Sons report 22 head, from Washington county, and 46 from Ohio at 4a5c.

Jacob Loieman reports 20 head of Washington county cattle at 3a5c.

Jacob Shamberg, 42 head of Washington county stock at 4a5½c.

Sheep and Lambs.

R. A. Stouffer sold one extra Canada lamb to Peter Tesh at $5.

Wm. M. Fowler, of Beaver county, reports 90 head of sheep sold at $2 25a4 25.

Adam Eckert sold 30 lambs, on commission, at an average of $3 75.

J. W. Unger sold 100 scalawags at an average of $2 25 ℘ head; 80 left over.

James Shaw sold 65 head of Lawrence sheep and lambs at $2 50a4.

Flinner & Sheltemantle sold 51 head common course-wool Butler county sheep at $1 90a2 59 ℘ head.

I. C. McNeese reports 130 from Butler county mixed stock at $2a4.

Sadler, Haven & Co, sold 81 head of sheep for Ben. Fisher of Columbiana county, Ohio, at 4a5½c.

John Drum sold 13 head of extra sheep to Peter Fairley, weighing 113 ℔s at 6c; 320 of mixed stock at $1 50 ℘ head to $5 ℘ G.

Neeley & Fairley sold 101 from Armstrong county at $2 00 to $3 25 ℘ head; 32 lambs at $2 00 to $3 25.

J. W. Stewart sold 25 head of good lambs at an average of $1.

R. McCaslin, of Lawrence, reports 80 head; sold sheep at $4 00 to $5 25; lambs at $3 00 to $4 50.

John Beeler, of Butler county, reports 80; sold sheep at $3 00 to $5 50 ℘ head; lambs at $3 00 to $3 50.

R. A. Stouffer sold 58 head of 100 ℔ sheep to Peter Tesh at $5 ℘ head, and 16 very common at $2 16.

Dalzell, of Lawrence county, 3 head of extra Southdown sheep averaging 120 ℔s at 7c—two ewes and one buck.

Hogs.

There has been no quotable change in prices. The only sales reported worthy of note was 35 head, averaging 280 ℔s, by John McHenry, at $4 25.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 18.—The market for pig iron continues very buoyant, and prices of both Scotch and American have further advanced 50ca$1 ℘ ton since our last report, under advices of another rise in the British markets. The shipments thence, both to Continental and American ports, have been very heavy during the last few months, and as there is no prospect of any abatement of this export demand, the iron masters are looking forward to a season of scarcity, and, perhaps, a still higher range of prices. The late repeated advances on this side have naturally checked the demand from manufacturers to some extent, as they are not able to realize a corresponding or immediate advance on many of their products. But holders are very firm and rather indifferent to sales, believing that present extreme rates will be fully maintained for some time to come, and that the cost of importation is likely to be still further enhanced.

American pig is still scarce, notwithstanding the large substitution of foreign in foundry work. Good brands of No. 2 are particularly wanted, and mostly ordered ahead of production. Only small lots are available for present delivery; but actual consumers are generally content with these, and although orders for the future are only taken at market value, they are not much inclined to anticipate their wants.

Manufactured iron of all descriptions is in moderate demand, with prices unsettled and tending to a higher range, in sympathy with pig metal. Heavy castings, plates and rails are selling at relatively low prices, while most kinds of foreign hardware are scarce at advancing rates.

Scotch pig is in moderate demand and prices are higher with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots at a range of $35 50 to $40 per ton, including Gartsherrie at $38 50 to $39 00, and Coltness at $39 50 to $40 00. American is scarce and higher, with sales of yard lots at $38 50 to $41 50 per ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $39 00 to $40 00, and good brands No. 1 at $41 00 to $41 50 per ton. Charcoal pig is firm at $48 00 to $60 00 per ton, as to brand. Bar iron continues in fair demand and firm at the advanced prices.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

November 18.—The wool market remains generally quiet with no strong disposition to operate either on the part of buyers or sellers. Manufacturers are taking small lots only as wanted for immediate consumption, and those who are forced in for current supplies are obliged to pay very full prices. The supply at this point, both of domestic and foreign, is small for the season, and mostly in strong hands, who are not anxious to realize in view of the impossibility of replacing stocks by drawing on any of the usual sources.

The same remarks will apply with still greater force to all the other great consuming markets of the country. Many wool dealers who are usually well filled up at this stage of the season, are now very deficient in assortments, and are offering prices for desirable lots which, under ordinary circumstances, would be very tempting to sellers. But those who are so fortunate as to hold a good selection of staple do not offer much encouragement to buyers among the trade, preferring to keep their goods to supply the wants of their own regular customers.

The monetary stringency is felt, just now, more by manufacturers than holders of wool. The former, at this time of the year, are accumulating their products, while their sales are comparatively light. Commission houses are not yet ready to make large advances on spring goods. Moreover, if current sales could be made, producers would hardly get their money back at the low ruling prices for wool fabrics. These difficulties of the manufacturing situation constitute the only drawback to an active wool market and a further material advance in prices for nearly all grades.—*Bulletin.*

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Total beeves 8,750, with 5,400 to-day, 139 cars at Communipaw, 109 at One Hundredth street, and 50 at Weehawken; stock arrived late; weather warm with rain, making a very unsatisfactory market; the droves had cost high and the drovers fought hard against a decline, but were forced to yield ½c at the close and had much stock left at night; the bulk of the sales were nearly up to last week's prices; average quality good, many droves being fine; this prevents low quotations; a few pairs very fine cattle were bought at 13c, but 12½c is a high quotation for choice stock, not many of really superior animals exceeding 12c, with fair to good at 10½a11c; a few Texan were sold at 7½c, but choice were offering at 7½c for lots of 5½ cwt.; market averaged strong at 10½c; 8 cars Illinois steers 6½ cwt. sold at 10c; 10 cars 7 cwt. 10a11½c; a lot thin 5½ cwt. Kentucky 9½c; 4 cars fine 8½ cwt. Kentucky 11a12½c.

Sheep—29,600 the total, with 13,000 to-day; market dull and weak, selling at a slight decline, with ½c off on lambs, the best going at 7½c, and thin at 6c. Sheep 4½a5½c; a few extras 6c, and one car of very choice 126 ℔s Ohio at 6½c; a car Ohio lambs 60 ℔s 6c; a car 84 ℔s sheep 5½c; many unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 49,700 head, of which 15,000 arrived for the present market; nearly all are to be first killed and then sold; dressed brought 5½a6½c; live are worth 4½a5c; a car Ohio selling at the latter price.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The dry goods market is dull, but prices are well maintained for all staple fabrics. We quote 40-inch Dwight Star sheetings 14½c; Nashua E 14c; do O 12c; Pacific extra 12½c; Laconia 9-4 sheetings 32½c; do 10-4 do 37½c; Mystic River and Massachusetts BB, fine, 11½c; Amoskeag brown drills 14c; do bleached do 15c; Bates XX bleached muslin 18c; do O. S. do 17c; Ballou & Son 13½c; do 30-inch do 11½c; Chapman X 13½c; Dwight cambrics 15c; do Star do 16c; Fruit of the Loom 17c; Gold Medal 16c; Hill's Semper Idem 16c; Hotlowell G 13c; Lonsdale 17c; do cambric 22½c; Lyman J cambric 21½c, and Sprague's fancy prints 11½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Cotton quiet but steady at 17½a17½c. Wheat dull and depressed; No 3 red winter $1 41. Corn active and higher; mixed 46c on track. Oats steady; No 2 76½c. Rye active and higher; western 74a75c. Barley unchanged. Live hogs firm at $3 80a4 10; receipts 4,000. Pork dull at $12 75a13. Cut meats dull and depressed; hardly any demand; shoulders 5a5½c; sides 6a6½c, all packed and two-thirds to three-fourth cured. Bacon depressed and prices declining at 6½a7c; short ribs 7½c. Lard dull at 8½c. Whisky 88c. Green meats dull and drooping at 3½a4½a5a7½c for heavy to medium, and 7½a8c for light.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—Bagging quiet at 15½a16½c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton—middling 17½c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; extra family $6 00. Grain firm with not much doing; wheat—choice and white selling on arrival at $1 35a1 50; corn in ear and shell, 50a55c for old; new 45c; rye 80c. Bulk meats in fair demand; bacon sides, new. Bulk sides, clear rib 6½c; bulk sides, clear 6½c; packed. Bacon in moderate demand, with light sales; hams, sugar-cured, 7½c; bacon sides, clear rib 8c. Hogs in ready demand at $4 15a4 40. Whisky firm at 88c.

COTTON MARKETS

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—Cotton—demand fair, and market firm; low middling 17c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Cotton firm at 17½a17½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Cotton unchanged at 17½c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, November 20—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ℘ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

The gold market was weak to-day and declined to 110¾, the lowest price for a long time past. The closing sales were at 110¾. Loans were from 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $27,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market was generally steady at the close, not being affected to any extent by the decline in gold.

Coupons 1881	116¾	5-20s, 1867	114⅝
5-20s, 1862	111⅝	5-20s, 1868	114⅞
5-20s, 1864	111⅜	10-40s	109⅞
5-20s, 1865	111⅝	Currency 6s	113⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities opened weak, particularly Tennessees and new South Carolinas, which declined materially. On last call they were dull but generally steady at the decline of the morning.

Tennessees, old	64	Missouri 6s	97
Tennessees, new	64½	U. P. L. Grants	78
South Carolinas, July	26½	U. P. Income Bonds	81
South Carolin's, April	24½		

STOCKS

Opened irregular, Reading and Union Pacific being strong, Hannibal and St. Joseph weak, and the remainder of the list extremely dull and barely steady. The decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph is ascribed to the sales of some of the ring savings bank, which have recently come to grief. The market at the close was strong and higher, when the best prices of the day were current, except in Hannibal and St. Joseph. The receivership in the case of the National Savings Bank has been raised and the institution was paying its depositors to-day.

Western Union	67½	Mich Central	116½
Quicksilver	23½	Mich Southern (new)	86
AdamsExpress ex div	84½	Union Pacific	27⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	55½	Cleveland & Pitts	124½
American Express	59	Northwestern com'n	60
United States	57½	do prf'd	89⅜
Pacific Mail	47	Rock Island	102
New York Central	91⅜	St. Paul	54⅞
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	do pref	78⅜
Erie	30⅜	Toledo & Wabash	62⅜
Reading	113⅛	Fort Wayne	97
Harlem	120	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅜

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHEAT—Quiet at $1 21½ seller November and $1 22½ seller December.

CORN—Steady at 42c cash and 42c seller December; rejected 40½a40½c.

OATS—Quiet at 31c.

RYE—Steady at 62c.

BARLEY—Firm at 62a63.

PROVISIONS—Active, closing steady. Pork $12 37½ and salable. Lard 8½c. Meats in good demand; sales of green shoulders at 3½c.

WHISKY—Steady and demand and offering light at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling upland 18½c. Flour dull and prices have declined; superfine and State $5 90a6 30; common to good $6 45a6 70; good to choice $6 70a7 25; white wheat extra $7 30a7 50; extra Ohio $6 70a7 30; St. Louis $8 65a9 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat dull and market unsettled; spring No. 1 $1 58; No. 2 $1 51a1 54, the latter choice Milwaukee; winter red western $1 60a1 62; amber $1 63a1 64; white $1 67a1 75; choice amber Indiana $1 67½. Peas dull at $1 15. Rye dull; western 94c. Barley lower; Canada West $1 15; western, in store, 95c. Malt dull. Corn scarce and firm; western mixed in store 78a78½c; afloat 79a80c; new 77a78c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; Western and Ohio 53a53½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee—Demand fair and market firm at 16½a16½c. Sugar—Market steady and in moderate demand; fair to good refining 9a9½c. Molasses dull. Rice firmer at 8½a9c. Eggs in fair demand and market firm at 32a35c. Petroleum—Crude 12½c; refined 22½a22½c. Turpentine steady at 67½a68c. Cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8a8½c; short 8½a8½c for January. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime 9a9½c; kettle rendered 9½c; December and January 9½c. Pork dull; mess $13 00a13 20. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 50a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 00a7 50. Wheat steady; Western red $1 60a1 63. Rye steady at 95a96c. Corn less active; old yellow 75a76c; western 73a75c. Oats steady; white 55c; mixed 53a54c. Mess pork—sales at $15 00a15 25. Lard 9½a9½c. Petroleum—Crude 16½c; refined 22½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; western family $7 67½a8 50. Wheat—Demand fair and firm; amber $1 80a1 88; red, good to prime, $1 65a1 75; common to fair $1 45a1 60. Corn dull; mixed western 71a72c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50a52c. Rye in good demand; market firm at 90ca$1 00. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94½a95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 20.—Flour—Demand fair and market firmer. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 1 red winter $1 43; No 2 red winter $1 43. Corn steady; old shelled 57a58c; new shelled 55c; ears 51c. Oats freely offered at 39a40c bid. Refined petroleum steady at 21a21½c in car lots, and 22a22½c in a small way; crude $4a5 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 2 white Wabash $1 47; white Michigan extra $1 53; amber Michigan $1 42a1 42½; No 1 white $1 41; No 2 red $1 33½; No 3 red $1 30. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 54c; new 52a52½a52½c; low mixed 52c; new 51½a52c; yellow 52a52½c; white 53c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1 57c; rejected 34c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Beeves moderately active this week, and prices lower; sales 2,300 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $6 50a7 00; fair to good $5 50a6 00; common $4 00a5 00 ℘ cwt. Sheep firmer; sales 15,000 head at 5a6c ℘ ℔. Hogs firmly held; sales 4,300 head at $6 50a7 00 ℘ cwt.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Cuba	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	Liverpool.
Humboldt	Nov. 28	Stettin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Peveire	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 20, 1871.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 48 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 20, 1871.

River about on a stand, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 46 deg at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., November 20, 1871.

The river is down to nineteen inches.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 20, 1871.

River eight feet and falling. The Express No. 2 left for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. The Wild Duck and barges, from Middleport, passed up at 4 P. M. for Pittsburgh. The weather has moderated; warm through the day; cloudy and growing cold this evening. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 20, 1871.

The river reached its highest point at noon to-day, and is now falling. It has fallen one and a half inches. Weather cloudy and cool; wind west. The coal boats have been passing since midnight. Among them were the Fearless, Giant, Joseph A. Stone, Lion, Stella and Diamond. The Liberty arrived and is loading pig iron for Louisville. The Granite State left for Pittsburgh with one hundred tons of metal and a lot of miscellaneous freight. The Exchange passed up to-night. The Fannie Dugan was successfully launched to-day. The R. R. Hudson passed down at 8 A. M. from M. Wise & Co.'s yard. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Marietta.

Monongahela—Five feet six inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva—West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.
Zanesville—Julia No. 2, Stull, 4 P. M.
New Orleans—Jno. F. Foller, Moore, 12 M.
Parkersburg—Argosy, Goodwin, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and falling slowly. The weather was mild for the season. The knowing ones predict a rise before long. The coal men were busy getting ready for another rise.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river for sale at this office. Single copies ten cents.

DON'T forget the sale of the Petrolia to-day, at 10 A. M., at the Monongahela wharf-boat.

THE steamer Petrolia will be sold at the Brownsville wharfboat at 10 A. M. to-day.

WE are indebted to pilots John N. Lyon and Milt C. McLaughlin for a memorandum. Many thanks.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks left for Parkersburg with a good trip.

THE towboat Sam Brown lost one of her coke boats on the right hand bar at Brown's Island.

THE river and lake tonnage of the United States has gained, during the last year, 5,309 tons.

THE cabin and hull of the old steamer George Washington, sunk about twenty-five years ago at the lower end of the canal, were raised on Friday at Louisville.

THE favorite Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, has resumed her place in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade. She left Portsmouth yesterday, and will return from here on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron barges of foreign build cannot be used on the Mississippi river in the transportation of grain between St. Louis and New Orleans.

THE light draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day for Brownsville and Geneva at 3 P. M. For further information call on Captain Patterson, on the wharf-boat.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are all side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE fine steamer Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, is announced for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, this day, at three P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Mr. Russell, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

UPPER MISSOURI.—Steamers Nellie Peck and Ida Stockdale passed Fort Randall at noon on yesterday, on their way to Sioux City. The present cold weather is lessening the chances, in the opinion of river men, of the return of some of the boats now up the river. It is thought that ice has already formed in the river above Grand river strong enough to interfere somewhat with navigation, and that if the present cold snap continues any length of time, some of the boats will be caught in the ice and forced into winter quarters.—[*Sioux City Journal, 14th.*

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Democrat* says: Yesterday Capt. Wm. L. Heckmann sold his one-half of the steamer Hensley for $3,500, to Chris. Morshel, who now owns the entire boat. Heckmann quits the command after this trip, and will hunt bear and possum during the winter. The Hensley continues in the Lower Missouri trade.

THE mammoth steamer John F. Foller, Captain George D Moore, being unavoidably detained, will take her departure this day for Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans, shippers will govern themselves accordingly. Our attentive friend B. F. Blood, will do the honors in the office.

THE United States mail steamers, all side wheelers, leaves the wharf boat, at the foot of Grant street, at 8 A. M., and 5 P. M. These boats have unsurpassed accommodations, and are in charge of careful and experienced officers. For further information just call on Capt. Carlile, who knows all about it.

THE far-famed packet Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of as gentlemanly officers as can be found. The clerks are Messrs. Pitman and Hahn. What they don't know about the Muskingum river trade is not worth finding out.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, of Thursday, says: Capt. Clark, ex-Harbormaster, says the weather looks very much the same as in 1842, when the river closed here about November 29th, and wagons crossed the ice December 5th. It was closed till January 10th; was open till February 1st, and was closed again till the 14th, and didn't open finally until March 10th.

IN yesterday's paper we noticed the loss of a barge by the Fairplay at Steubenville. Since then we have learned of the following additions: The Jacob Painter struck four barges on Cow Island owned by J. N. Bigley; the Niagara, on Sunday, sunk two barges and struck four on Line Island. As her wheel was disabled she had to lay to for repairs. The Whale lost a barge at the Parkersburg bridge. Thus ends the chapter for the present.

SILVERHORN, of the Evansville *Journal*, says: Captain David Hiner, the oldest steamboat pilot now in active service, bears a striking resemblance to the latest published pictures of Andrew Johnson. His hair is as white as the driven snow, always combed back over his head and standing nearly erect, while from in front of his ears around it is heavy and curls into a roll, giving him the venerable appearance of a "Revolutionary Father." He has been an active steamboatman over fifty years, being now over sixty-seven years old. W. J. Kountz is a tall, sinewy gentleman, past the meridian of life, has a long head, covered with short, iron gray hair, except on the crown, which is bare; is rather sharp visaged, and has a countenance indicating energy, firmness and self-reliance. He is a man of great energy, and has amassed a fine fortune by his own energy in steamboat and railroad affairs.

WE clip the following items from the Evansville *Journal*:

From the officers of the Dick Johnson we learn that the propeller Pioneer was burned at Waverly Landing, three miles below Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday night. Two men and a boy were burned to death. The owners, Messrs. Cutter and Davenport, escaped with the remainder of the crew. Their loss is estimated at $9,000 in property and $2,000 in cash, with no insurance. The names of the unfortunates who lost their lives were Albert Grey, James Branly and Wm. Thomas.

☞ The little steamer Mattie struck a snag at Striker's Landing, a short distance below Owensboro, on Saturday night, and sunk. The water is three feet over her main deck. She is being wrecked. She was owned by Wm. Haney & Sons, of Owensboro, and was valued at $3,000, and it is reported that she was insured for $3,000, but in what offices we did not ascertain.

LOUISVILLE.—Saturday's *Commercial* says: The present rise will give sufficient water on the falls for descending boats, and by the middle of next week it is reasonable to expect lively times with our boatmen. The large packets which have been laid up around the falls for several months are preparing to start out soon. The Potomac is already receiving to leave for New Orleans on Saturday, the Mary Houston follows her on Tuesday, and the Camelia goes to Tennessee river on Wednesday. The new boats completed here this season, the City of Helena, St. Mary and Emma C. Elliott, will probably get out next week. There is no lack of tonnage, and freights are in abundance for all points. We notice several hundred head of stock in the market awaiting shipment South by river. Engagements were made yesterday for New Orleans at 40 cents per hundred for heavy freight, $2 for whisky, and $1 for pork, and $8 and $10 for mules and horses.

Memoranda, Steamer Julia No. 2.

MARIETTA, November 18.—Met Fred. Wilson, Little Muskingum; Mary Ann, Bull Creek; Sam. Roberts, Petticoat; Coal Valley, Petticoat; Joseph A. Stone, Petticoat; Whale, Petticoat; Lyle, Union Landing; Ella, Union Landing; Wm. Stone, Johnson's Lading; Coal City, Grandview; Mary D, Grandview; Webster, Cochransville; Lion, Sistersville.

BOATS NOT KNOWN MET IN THE NIGHT.

Five between Sistersville and Sardis; one laying to bank above Sardis; four between Sardis and New Martinsville; one between New Martinsville and Bearsville; one at Bearsville; Laura No. 2, Bearsville; one at Buck Hill Bottom; one at Proctor; two at Sunfish; passed one at Clineo bar; R. R. Hudson, Captina; one laying to bank at Captina.

Sunday November 19.—J. F. Dravo laying at Wegee; Panther foot of Boggs Island; the James A. Blackmore, Dart, Grey Hound, D. T. Lane, Charley McDonald, Rover, Tigress, Hawk, Hornet No. 2, Reindeer, Eagle, and Warner, between the head of Boggs Island and the foot of Wheeling Island; Baltic pulling empty barges off the bank at Wheeling Island; Michigan, Victoria No. 2, Wheeling Island; Passed J. N. Camden under bridge; Blue Lodge and James Gilmore, head Wheeling Island. Fog and smoke too thick to run the piers at Bellaire. Met Fox at Tiltonville; met Wild Cat at Tiltonville; met Resolute at Rush Run; met Bengal Tiger at Wellsburg; met Coal Hill at Wellsburg; met Leopard at Wellsburg. Sam Brown's at Brons island lost one of her coke boats on the right hand bar below the wing dam; was hitching on the balance of her tow at the foot of the island as we passed up; passed Ironsides at the Clusters; model barge sunk about one hundred yards below Heathering's coal yard; lays to the right of the channel as you go down; four or five boats laying on the head of Line Island; arrived at 9 A. M. Monday. Respectfully yours,

JOHN N. LYON, WILT C. MCLAUGHLIN, Pilots.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Henry Rea, jr, 5 kegs a butter, 135 bbls apples. James O'Brian, 7 kegs a butter, 6 bbls eggs, 6 do apples. Davis, Chambers & co, lot empty kegs. Houck, J & co, 415 bbls apples, 3 kegs a butter, 18 bbls cider, 151 sks pearl barley, 151 sks feed. G W Bitner, 40 cars wheat. Fraunheim & K, 56 empty kegs. Barley, F & co, 1 box h ware. Hubley, Adams & co, 1 box boots. Voigt, Mahood & co, 25 bbls apples, 16 do eggs. Myers & Armor, 92 bdls shovels. Nobbs & McKee, 4 stoves and fixtures. Fred Bowman, lot h h goods. Frazier & M, 20 sacks rags, 38 bdls paper. W H Graff & co, 66 bxs honey, 1 bbl p corn. H Burgwin, 13 bags feed. Wm McKee, 12 tea kettles. V Blatt & Bro, 1 bdl castings. Johnson & C, 25 boxes candles, 2 do soap. S M Baird, 20 bxs soap. J W Unger, 1 bbl lard. D P Rugbard, 56 empty oil bbls. Wm Flaccus & Son, 16 sks glue, 1 do cattle tails, 1 do leather findings, 1 bbl table grease, 1 bdl s pelts. Paine & Albert, 7 bdls baskets. B H Rubie, 3 car couplings. A J Nelis, 1 bx h tools. Wm Smith, 20 bbls cider. Barton & Keeney, 1 car dead oil. Union Iron Mills, 2 iron plates. Marshall, K & co, 470 sks wheat. A Kirkpatrick & co, 40 bags clover seed. H Riddle, Son & co, 264 sks flour. B L Fahnestock & co, 1 bx sundries. Rinehart & S, 10 bxs h radish, 2 do c sauce. H W Buffum & co, 20 bxs empty bottles. W H Buffum, 4 do do. M W McCullough & co, 50 bbls h wines. E Myers & co, 15 cases lard. Shipton & Wallace, 50 bbls h wines. Levi, Sheet & co, 1 car a iron. Reese Owens, 10 bbls bacon hams. F Sellers & co, 25 do. Rodelheim & co, 25 bbls h wines.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Thompson & Finley, 1 car corn. Smith & Co, lot empty ale bbls. Wm Semple, 1 bx dry goods. R & W Jenkinson, 1 box cigars. M Schaefer, 15 bbls cider. F Sellers, 25 tcs hams. F Stahle, 3 bbls cider. S Dorman, 2 bbls eggs. M B Suydam, 3 cans f seed. W L Lonkle, lot stoves and castings. J A Brown, lot do do. Straub & G, 3 bxs axles. J R Holmes, 1 car lime. J K Shinn, 1 car old iron. J Craig, 20 f b tile. J W Cummings, 1 bx h goods. S M Cummings, 16-33 w t spoke wheels, 14-28 w t wheels, 12-33 b t wheels.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Loh, Son & co, 10 kegs lard. P Duff & Son, 8 bbls cider. Carnagie, K & co, 1 car brick. Pittsburgh Paper Manufg Co, 17 bdls paper. T F Graff, 1 car brick. Capitol Glass Works, 150 bbls lime. H Rea, Jr, 14 do apples. S S Marvin, 11 tcs lard. Jno Rose, 20 sks corn. P Duff & Son, 32 do do, 8 bbls beans. H Riddle, 16 do apples. C G Hussey & co, 5 cars copper ore. Thos Hare & Son, 177 bdls spokes. Houck, J & co, 300 sks potatoes. Weller & Bro, 10 bbls whisky. J W Meek, 38 sks rye. Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Atwell & Lee, 49 do apples. S B Floyd & co, 2 cars corn.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

T C Jenkins & Bro, 14 bags bags, 1 bdl paper sacks. Voigt & McGraw, 6 bxs bottles. Price, S & co, 1 cog wheel. McElroy, D & co, 3 bxs mdse. Harrison & Bro, 1 car sand. Shoenberger, B & co, 2 cars lime stone. John Spear & co, 153 empty bbls. Barton, Keeney & co, 2 cars lumber. Warden & O, 80 bbls benzole. E T Briggs, 1 car old iron. Spang, Chalfant & co, 5 bdls hoop iron. Birmingham & co, 9 sks sacks. Wm Campbell, 1 bx h h goods. Mellor & Hoene, 1 piano. McCullough & S, 65 sks rags. G Kann, 20 bdls g hides. 1 bdl d hides. J T [illegible] & Son, 1 bbl crackers. W McWhinney, 1 bbl refined oil. S Goodman & Son, 1 bbl refined oil. Jos Myer & Son, 3 rockers. Marshall, K & co, lot bags. Peter Engle, lot h h goods. A V RR, 1 car ties. F C Pershing, 5 crates doors, 8 bdls do, 1 bdl spikes, 4 box do, 9 castings, 1 bedstead.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

F Sellers & co, 50 tcs lard. Vangorder & S, 220 sks pea nuts. I Dickey & co, 57 bales b corn, 12 bags feathers. J W Fairley, 175 bags oats, 10 bales hay. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour. Flaccus & S, 5 bbls tallow. Schomaker & co, 20 do flour. H Riddle, 4 firkins butter, 5 bbls beans. Rankin & Bro, 1 do lard. John J Pettitt, 8 kgs apple butter. J Callery & co, 208 hides. McWhinney & co, 3 bxs h ware. Shipton & Wallace, 50 bbls h wines. O H Allerton, 1 car hay. W & D Rhinehart, 12 hds tobacco. Carter Bros, 50 bbls hominy. C G Hussey & co, 14 sheets copper. Wm McKimm & co, 4 cars rye. J W Meek, 2 cars rye. Laing & McKallip, 70 bbls cement.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

15 bxs cheese, J Baldinger. 5 do do, F Beckert, 10 do do, Beilstein Bro. 15 do do, O Tutner. 12 bbls potatoes, F Owens. 1 pkg d goods, W Ralston. 2 do mdse, J Hoag, jr. 2 do do, Dunlap & Son. 3 do do, Boggs & B. 1 do do, Mercer & Robinson. 5 do do, Stevenson & Co. 1 do do, Reed & Bro. 220 pigs lead, Fahnestock, H & Co. 9 pkgs groceries, W A Nesbitt.

LOCAL.

1 carsheet iron, Rogers & B. 13 rolls leather, Watt, Lang & Co. 7 bgs beans, N Seddens. 109 sks oats, 25 do wheat, Laing & McKallip. 3 kgs butter, Woodworth & D. 98 sheep, W G Neely.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET GENEVA.

A S Carlile, 200 bbls s boards, Jno Flack, 50 bxs glass. Godfrey & Clark, 54 bbls paper. S D Thompson, 17 pks potatoes, 3 bxs cigars.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ELECTOR.

J B Holley, 1 hog. M Seibert, 3 pkgs. W H Buffum, 1 bx. Owners, lot sundries. Kramer & V, 20 bbls flour, 5 do crackers. G N Hoffstott, 5 rolls leather. W J Meek, 27 bbls apples.

Zanesville, O.

PER STEAMER JULIA NO. 2.—Clark & co, 23 bbls eggs, 5 half barrels do, 2 do dry peaches, 7 do apples, 4 smpt kegs. P Duff & Sons, 45 bbls apples, 15 do beans, 10 do onions, 1 do eggs, box butter, 1 tub do. Mrs Stout, on board 41 bbls apples, 2 boxs sunds, 2 sacks do. Voight, Mahood & co, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs. Henry Rhea, Jr, 4 bbls vinegar. A C Taggart, 6,000 feet pine lumber. Loh, Son & co, 5 bbls cider. A H Cain, on board, 107 bbls apples. Close, Schoenk & co, 28 c s chairs. C Fairman, 144 c s chairs. Lee & Marshal, 1 box factory goods. Str Julia No 2, 12 bags rye. J D Bernd, 1 box sunds, 1 paper box sunds. Woods & Brown, 2 pieces broken plows. J B Cambell, 40 bbls flour. J N Lyons, on board, 1 box eggs. Capt Wm Ward, 2 boxs sunds, 3 jars, 1 keg do. Wm Barker, Jr, & co, 354 sks oats, 2 do wool. C Burkhalter, on board, 80 bbls apples. Head & Metzgar, 12 bbls beans, 1 keg butter. J J Bitt & Co, 14 bbls apples, 1 coop chickens. Anderson & Freyvogle. 20 bbls flour. C Houvier & co, 27 sacks bones. Dauler & Son, 24 dinning chairs.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Harbaugh, M & O, m	2
Lower Union Mills, m	1	Hailman & H., o	2
Coleman, R & Co., m	2	Graff, C & Co, o	3
Superior Mills, m	5	Spang, Chalfant & Co	3
Hailman & H., m	3	Lewis, O & P, m	5
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2	Graff, B & Co, m	7
Zug & Co., m	3	Lindsay & McC., m	1
J Moorhead, m	2	Pittsburgh Forge Co., m	2
Bryan & C., m	6	Lewis, B D & Co, m	4
Total			58

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	5	R Wister, m	2
J. Moorhead, m	3	J. Reamer, m	1
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	4
McKnight & Co, m	2		
Total			8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co. m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Rees, G & Co, m	1		
Total			3

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Keir & Foster	61	A V R R Co	2
Capt Blackstone	1	Coleman R & co	33
Armstrong, D & co	40		
Total			137

FINANCIAL.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS

AND

Coupon Bonds

FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.
Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central. tf

JEWELRY.

G. B. Barrett & Co

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

WATCHES,

Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

Wholesale Agents for All Kinds of

American Watches and Clocks.

The Trade is respectfully invited to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

Particular Attention Given to Orders.

No. 60 (NEW NO.) Fifth Avenue,

tf OPPOSITE BURNELL'S MUSEUM.

SPECTACLES,

IN

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We ask the attention of the Trade to our Stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, SHADES, DRUGGETS, and all Goods kept in our line. Our Stock embraces some of the HANDSOMEST STYLES that can be found in any market. We challenge the Trade to produce finer styles of TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS than we are showing this Season, and in best TWO and THREE-PLY CARPETS our stock is good. We show the greatest variety of HALL and STAIR of any house in the city.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of

CARPETING,

The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the

FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,

No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARRIAGES.

Wm. D Rogers & Co.,

[ESTABLISHED 1846].

Carriage Builders,

1,009 AND 1,111 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

And Successors to GEO. W. WATSON & CO., Retired.

Original and only manufacturers of the celebrated ROGERS CARRIAGES and LIGHT WAGONS. Combining all the requisites in the production of a FIRST-CLASS VEHICLE, the work is indorsed by the best connoisseurs of vehicles in this country, and is now held as a STANDARD IN DURABILITY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, PROPORTION AND FINE FINISH. The popularity of this manufacture is attested by its steady increase and the retention of customers during the last twenty-five years. The increased facilities secured by leasing the factory formerly occupied by Geo. W. Watson & Co., enables us to more fully supply the demand for our Carriages. The Only Manufactory where the Real Rogers Vehicles are made. Orders gotten up promptly, and details carried out to suit Customers.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU,

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. TTHS

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA	CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR	CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN	CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT	CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS,

H. DARLINGTON..........Commander.
HENRY C. CALDWELL..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—3 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

ARGOSY,

B. F. GOODWIN..........Commander.
CHARLES B. RUSSELL..........Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati SUNDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN..........Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, 25TH INST.

THE FINE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

E. EVANS..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Intermediate Landings.

THIS DAY, November 21—12 M.

THE NEW STEAMER

JOHN F. TOLLE.

GEO. D. MOORE..........Captain.

Will leave as announced above. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Plows, Wagons, etc., etc., having a Storage Room all under shelter.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to

GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

THE LOW-WATER STEAMERS

SCIENCE AND NEW STATE

Are now running regularly between Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, leaving Wheeling DAILY, except Sunday, connecting at Bellaire, Ohio, with the train that leaves Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO., Agents.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—

THE FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE

STEAMBOAT PETROLIA,

Belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., will be sold at Public Auction, at the Brownsville Wharfboat, on TUESDAY, November 21st, at 10 A. M.

R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency,	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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INCORPORATED 1854.

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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor

WM. BAGALEY..........President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

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Peoples' Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.

Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, General Agent and Surveyor

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex.	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail.	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac.	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac.	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail.	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:50 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:2[illegible] a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:25 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:20 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	11:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	3:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac No. 1	5:35 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday [illegible] m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. [illegible] Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at [illegible] at 9:15 [illegible]. Returning leave [illegible] Wall's Station at 2:05 p. [illegible]

For further information apply to

[illegible] Agent.
W. B. STOR[illegible],
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	7:48 a m
Washington Ac	9:23 a m	Washington Ac	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:18 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:23 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp	9:[illegible]3 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

THE VERY LATEST.

ALEXIS.

Arrival of the Grand Duke in the City of New York.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Upon the reception steamer, Powell, reaching the lower bay this morning, the Grand Duke, upon being consulted upon the subject, decided to come to this city. He accordingly embarked on the Powell, when the American and Russian fleets proceeded up the bay, arriving off the battery at two o'clock. The Powell then made a detour of the line of steamers in the river, salutes being fired at parting by the man-of-war, and proceeded to the pier at Twenty-third street, north. Here the Prince landed and went to the Clarendon.

It appears that the Reception Committee of the Grand Duke did no go to the lower bay in the steamer Mary Powell, but met the Russian fleet coming up under escort of the American fleet. The Grand Duke has accepted a public reception for to-morrow, until which time he remains on board the Svetlana.

A POOR EXCUSE BETTER THAN NONE.

The want of a definite plan and the storm marred the ceremonies in honor of Alexis to-day. The Mary Powell, with the invited guests did not leave the pier until noon, and then only to find that the Russian fleet had arrived off the battery. A barge from the Russian flagship brought an officer to know what the Committee wanted. Minister Catacazy went aboard her, and was received with a salute due his rank. The Reception Committee were then invited aboard, received a salute of twenty-one guns. Mr. Aspinwall congratulated the Duke on his safe arrival and tendered him a welcome to New York on behalf of the citizens. Alexis, in remarkably good English thanked the people of the city for the honor, and assured them that he would gladly accept any civilities arranged to extend to him. It was then decided that the reception be postponed till to-morrow, and the Grand Duke remain aboard the Svetland until received by the Mary Powell at one o'clock. The military will assemble at noon, and the line of march taken up Broadway soon after one. The Mary Powell steamed around the fleet, and a collation was partaken of aboard to which Admiral Rowan was invited. The passengers soon after landed at pier 39, North river. Thundering salutes from the Russian and American flagships greeted the guests on their arrival and departure. The yards of the Svetland were manned, and the cheering of the crew was hearty. At two o'clock this morning the weather is clear, and the prospect of a good day for the reception cheering.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

RECEPTION OF ALEXIS.

No information has yet been received by the Government officially stating when Grand Duke Alexis will arrive here. Arrangements for his presentation to the President will be made by Secretary Fish and Minister Catacazy. There will be no formal speechmaking, and no public display at the presentation, which will take place in the Blue room at the White House. The President will be attended by the Cabinet and the Duke by his suite and Minister Catacazy, who will introduce him to the President and Cabinet. Then he will be escorted to the Red Room and presented to Mrs. Grant. It is customary on such occasions for the visitor to receive a call from the Secretary of State soon after his arrival in the city and prior to his presentation to the President. In accordance with this custom Secretary Fish will call upon him on the evening of his arrival or before noon next day. It was heretofore arranged that Alexis, who had expressed a wish to that effect, would be gratified with a buffalo hunt on the great plains. Had he arrived in October, General Sheridan would have organized a hunting party, but the latter is now of the opinion that the hunt will have to be abandoned, owing to the lateness of the season and the prevalence of snows.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Supreme Court has decided that in summary proceeding in bankruptcy, the court is without authority to adjudicate the rights involved in controversy, but should put the parties contestant to their remedies at law or in equity.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1871.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

The President, officers and Executive Committee of the National Labor Union publish a card to the effect that the call made for a convention at Washington, December 5, is the work of a self-constituted committee, and has not the sanction of the National Union or Labor Reform party. The regularly called convention will meet on the third Wednesday in February, 1872, at Columbus, Ohio.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society, officers were elected for the ensuing year, including Bishop Morris, President; Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames and others, Vice Presidents, and Rev. Thomas Carlton, Treasurer.

WELCOME TO THE RUSSIAN DEPUTATION.

There was a large attendance at the meeting tonight to welcome the Russian deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, Professor Morse, President. The report of the deputation was submitted, and it was stated that a telegram had been received from England, to the effect that the subject of religious liberty was about to be laid before the Russian Council of State.

TWEED TO ESCAPE THROUGH A DEFECTIVE INDICTMENT.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the statement that Charles O'Conor is of the opinion that, through a flaw in the indictment, Tweed will escape punishment.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Devoto stabbed Peter German to the heart, killing him instantly. Devoto was drunk, and thought German was trying to steal money from the till of his saloon.

The total valuation of lands in Hamilton county, Ohio, outside of Cincinnati, is $23,750,000; value of both real and personal property, $40,000,000, an increase of over $10,000,000 over 1870, under the old land valuation.

Senator Blair, of Missouri, arrived in St. Louis yesterday from the South, where he had been serving on one of the Ku-Klux committees.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis to-day. Vice President Colfax will be in attendance.

John D. Curran, who recently shot the chief of police of Milwaukee, was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—The general offices of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have all been concentrated in this city. Charles P. Cone, Treasurer, P. Van Deusen and M. H. Gaslay, of the supply Department, arrived from Cincinnati last night, and will hereafter transact all their business here. President Torrence and Vice President Chrystie are also here.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Election.

MADISON, WIS., November 20.—Full returns from all the counties in the State, except Oconto, Richland, Sauk, Sawano and Waupoca, give Washburn, Republican, for Governor, 9,547 majority. The returns from the counties named above will not materially change the above figures.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—River risen twenty-two inches the past twenty-four hours; now six feet in the channel. Arrived—San Juan, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—River fallen two inches, with three feet ten at the head of the falls and twenty-two inches in the chute. Clear and cool. Business moderately declining. Rates to New Orleans: Bacon, 40c; whisky, $2; horses and mules, $8 and $10. The falls pilots think there will be four feet of water on the falls on Thursday. The canal will be opened to-morrow evening for boats that can pass the old locks.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 20.—Clear and cool. Port list: Up—Rose Hite, midnight; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Lida Norwall, noon; Greenback, 2 P. M.; Evansville, 5 P. M. Down—Ruby, noon; Mary Ament, 5 P. M.; John E. Rankin, 5 P. M. Business moderate. All the high water packets are getting ready for business.

Cairo.

CAIRO. November 20.—Arrived—Columbia, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Lady Lee, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Memphis, Evansville, 4 P. M. Departed—Columbia, White river, 4 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Memphis, 5 P. M.; Lady Lee, Red river, 5 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River risen 1 inch. Clear; mercury 40.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill and Mary Alice, New Orleans; Huntsville, Peoria; St. Johns and Bayard, Keokuk; Bertha, Illinois river. Departed—Belle of Pike, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Bertha, Illinois river. River stationary. Weather clear and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 20.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly. Departed—Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Grand Tower and St. Joseph, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans; Marble City, Vicksburg.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 20.—River declining. Departed—Celeste, Memphis; Dardanelle and Carrie V. Kountz, above; Clarksville, New Orleans. Heaviest frost of the season this morning. Clear and quite cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Atlantic and barges, and H. S. Turner, St. Louis. No departures. Cloudy and cool.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 20.—Down—Mary Miller, 11 last night. Up—Henry Ames, 2 A. M.; Mary E. Poe, 4 P. M.; P. W. Strader, 12 M.; City of Quincy, 4 P. M. Cool and clear. River stationary.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Sugar—demand fair and easier; inferior 5a6⅛c; common to good 6⅞a7⅛c; fair to fully fair 8a10c; prime to choice 10⅛a11⅛c. Molasses in fair demand and easier; inferior 25a35c; common 32½a40c; fair 42a46c; prime to choice 47a52c. Coffee dull and low; fair 18a18⅜c; good 18¾a19c; prime 19¼a19¾c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 20.—Hogs—Receipts 12,080 head; market quiet and prices lower; sales to-day 3,346 head at $3 87½a4 25 for medium to good; not all sold.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Cotton moderately active; sales 6,000 bales good ordinary at 17⅛a17⅜c; low middlings 17⅝a18⅛c; middlings 18⅜; receipts 9,189 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,184 bales; to Havre 3,266 bales; coastwise 1,379 bales; stock 100,367 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 20.—Cotton strong; middlings 17⅜a17½c; net receipts 3,788 bales; exports coastwise 775 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 36,324 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 20.—Cotton in good demand and offerings light; middlings 17⅜a17½c; net receipts 5,356 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,533 bales; coastwise 1,267 bales; sales 2,100 bales; stock 59,944 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 20.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 15⅞a16c; net receipts 1,402 bales; exports 50 bales; to Great Britain 1,100 bales; sales 700 bales; stock 3,120 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 17⅜a17½c; net receipts 2,086 bales; exports coastwise 1,301 bales; sales 400 bales; stock 27,942 bales.

Chicago Titles.

Referring to this subject, which it was at one time thought would be a source of perpetual difficulty and embarrassment, the Chicago *Times* says that nearly one thousand warranty deeds have already been filed by the owners for re-record. The manner of re-recording these deeds actually restores the record evidence of each title back to the time when the deed was originally recorded. This is done by recording the original certificate of the recorder, which appears upon the back of every recorded instrument, immediately following the instrument itself. The new record thus becomes evidence of the old record, proving in the case of every recorded conveyance the fact and date of its original record. Thus is established *prima facie* evidence to all mankind of an ownership which no man can disturb but by the production, in a positive proceeding, of adverse evidence of a better kind.

A WIFE ROASTED ALIVE.

The Fearful Tragedy at Lynn, Mass.—Further Particulars.

A more particular account of the extraordinarily brutal and inhuman tragedy at Lynn, Mass., on the night of the 17th, is at hand. The actors were a man named John G. Clinton, about forty-three years of age, a barber by trade, and his wife, who was made the victim of treatment that could only be expected from a fiend, she having been shockingly beaten and then literally roasted to death. Two women who resided near Clinton's house, had their attention attracted to it by the sound of heavy blows, screaming and groans which proceeded therefrom. The women listened beneath the windows, but as the sounds suddenly ceased they returned to their homes. Soon they were again disturbed by the same noises, which they again sought to trace out as before. Presently the house of Clinton was discovered to be on fire and some men entered it. They found that there was fire on a table in the front room, also in an entry way which led up stairs, and a pile in the middle of the floor, consisting of what appeared to be a bundle of clothing, was also burning. On examining the latter it was found to be the body of Mrs. Clinton, horribly bruised and burned in a most sickening manner. The clothing was almost entirely burned from the body, which was scorched and roasted. The flames were put out with some difficulty. One report is that while the men were endeavoring to extinguish the fire the poor victim threw up one of her arms and breathed perceptibly, but another, and probably the correct story is that life had left the body when it was discovered. About three feet from the head of the victim lay the fragments of a kerosene lamp, which had been borrowed from a neighbor on that night, and traces of the oil were also seen on different parts of the floor. Clinton was standing over the body of his wife doing nothing, but appearing considerably affected. He was arrested, taken to the station house and locked up. One of the sons, named Frank, a lad ten years of age, who was first to enter the house, says that he had been attending an evening school that night, and had returned just as the fire was discovered. He went into the house and saw his mother burning on the floor. Recollecting that his little brother was probably up stairs abed he rushed up and met his father coming down. He found his brother, took him down stairs and into a neigboring house.

The corpse presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on the head, consisting of two or three cuts, looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds which appeared to have been caused by something beside the flames. The features were rendered unrecognizable, and the hair was burned close to the head, leaving the skull bare and horribly crisped and black, the flesh dropping from the hands, arms and body, rendering it a sight which could not be beheld without a shudder at the awful atrocity of the crime and the blackness of the soul that could execute it.

The husband and prisoner has said very little, but told a brief story. It is that he was in bed up stairs about nine o'clock, all being quiet, when his little boy came rushing up and told him the house was on fire. He went down and found his wife lying on the floor in the condition in which she was found by the three men. The belief that the man is guilty is almost universal. One theory of the affair is that he had some difficulty with his wife, during which he threw the kerosene lamp at her, striking her on the breast and inflicting the wounds referred to. Other people firmly believe that the monster killed her by blows, and then actually set fire to the body, leaving it to burn. His previous character has been rather bad. There has frequently been trouble between him and his wife, partly caused by the fact that the latter was possessed of some property which he could not have the control of.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT LIBEL SUITS.

A Suit for Thirty Thousand Dollars Damages.

For some time past various articles have appeared in the New York *Tribune* relative to the sale of bogus diplomas. In one of these articles the writer charged Dr. Wm. Paine, Dean of the Philadelphia University of Medicine, with selling diplomas to a negro named Morang and an herb doctor named Rogers. It seems that Dr. Paine, upon remonstration with the *Tribune*, received assurances that the statement would be contradicted, but no such contradiction was ever made. A libel suit was then determined upon against Horace Greeley. Last Thursday evening Mr. Greeley visited Philadelphia for the purpose of lecturing on "Abraham Lincoln." Before he reached that city, says the *Evening Telegram*, a capias was procured and given to a Deputy Sheriff to serve upon the *Tribune* philosopher, but for some reason or other the instrument was never served. A Sheriff's officer, it appears, was at the hall waiting for Mr. Greeley with a writ of arrest in his pocket, but not wishing to disappoint the audience, he concluded to defer the operation until the next morning, and then serve the writ at the Continental Hotel.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Alexander K. McClure said that no writ had been served of any kind. He expressed great surprise at the question being asked, and said no process could have been served since the arrival of Mr. Greeley without his knowledge, as he was in his company since that time. The question was then put to Mr. Greeley: "Has any legal process of any kind been served on you since your arrival in Philadelphia?" and he replied, "No; why, what charge is there against me?" On being informed that it was for publishing a libel, he said: "They cannot arrest me for libel in Philadelphia; they would have to do that in New York." He then walked to the Continental Hotel, and up to a late hour no process was served on him there. Mr. Middleton, who had been in close company with Mr. Greeley, made the same statement.

A deputy sheriff stated on Friday that he served Mr. Greeley with a summons just as he was stepping from his carriage at Horticultural Hall.

It is said by the solicitor of the college that the first intention was to arrest Mr. Greeley on a *capias*, but subsequently a civil suit for $30,000 damages was determined upon. The summons is made returnable at the December term, 1871, in the District Court of Philadelphia.

VACCINATION.

The Use of Secondary Lymph.

Our Manchester correspondent writes that the extent to which revaccination has been practised in Manchester during the last few months, has afforded rare opportunities for deciding some questions which were before held by some to be still *sub judice*; for example, the custom which has prevailed among the mill owners of having all their work people vaccinated, has settled the question of the value of secondary lymph as compared with virgin lymph. Out of many similar experiences, the following may be quoted by way of illustration. A fortnight ago a surgeon vaccinated 300 operatives; in 150 of these cases he employed virgin lymph; in the remaining 150, secondary lymph was used. The first series gave the following results: 19 cases were unsuccessful; in 16 cases, small papules and spurious vesicles resulted, while the remaining 115 showed well-marked primary vesicles. The second series gave very different results; for out of them 50 were entirely unsuccessful, 86 terminated in papules and small spurious vesicles, and only 14 yielded true primary vesicles.—*Brit. Med. Journal*, August 19, 1871.

STATE NEWS.

Four deaths a day from scarlet fever in Johnstown.

Hog cholera is very fatal among the swine in Sullivan county.

Reading has more lager beer saloons than any city of its size in the country.

The Erie Canal was be closed yesterday.

The old iron mill of Dithridge & Co., in New Castle, has been sold to a party of gentlemen from Syracuse, N. Y., who will soon put it into operation.

John Diebert, of Hanover, Lehigh county, has found a British penny dated 1124.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall in Sharpsville, Mercer county, will be dedicated next Friday evening.

Nasby is to lecture in Middlesex, Mercer county, on the evening of December 12.

Wilkesbarre has a greater number of lawyers than any city of its size in the world.

An immense co-operative iron and steel works went into operation last Monday at Danville.

Williamsport is to have a historical society.

A bed of iron ore has been discovered in the vicinity of Austinville, in Bradford county, which, it is said, will yield forty per cent. of iron.

More libel suits are now pending against Pennsylvania editors than ever were on the dockets.

Rev. George H. Hick, N. G. Sire of the Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, last week instituted a Grand Lodge for Pennsylvania of that Order.

Dr. Otis Avery, of Honesdale, has been appointed by Governor Geary Associate Judge for Wayne county, vice F. Moss, resigned.

Hon. John Hickman, who has been seriously indisposed at his home in West Chester, in this State, was improving at last accounts, though still weak and not out of danger.

Philadelphians have contributed $256,051 94 for the relief of the Chicago and Northwestern sufferers.

Robert W. Renshaw, a well known journalist of Philadelphia, died of consumption on Thursday last.

The total value of taxable real estate in Philadelphia amounts to $502,415,863.

A man in Philadelphia, charged with throwing vitriol upon ladies' dresses, says it is not vitriol, but whisky manufactured by a recipe, which he saw advertised in the New York *Clipper*, and sent one dollar for.

Daniel Sigman husked on the farm of Isaac Mowrer, in Pequea township, Lancaster county, ninety-one shocks of corn in one day, recently, each shock averaging four bundles of fodder, and one and a half bushels of ears of corn.

Last week Mr. D. Williams, of Slatington, Lehigh county, shipped 20,700 roofing slate to Washington, D. C., to President Grant, to cover his stable.

Prof. Bowman, of Dickinson College, has resigned the chair of Biblical Language and Literature, on account of ill health.

It is a notable fact that the burning of property in all parts of the State is more destructive at present than was ever known before. Every exchange we open contains an account of the burning of a dwelling or of some property used for manufacturing purposes. The number of these conflagrations is remarkable.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: We are informed by Mr. Thomas Safford, of Loyalsock township, that he has discovered iron ore only a mile and a half from the city. It contains about thirty per cent. of iron of excellent quality. He reports the vein ten feet thick and extending over a large tract. We expect a further report in a short time which will confirm this interesting intelligence. If it proves all that is claimed for it, there will soon be a new branch of industry for our city.

Exploration for coal still continues at Troy, Pa. A vein of mixed slate, soap stone, iron pyrites and coal is being excavated. At times the coal, which is a thin seam so far, will entirely disappear, and again increase to a thickness of four or five inches. On the whole the indications are good.

The Media *American* learns that Mons. Perrin, noted as a French Communist, has negotiated for the purchase of the Palmer property, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, near Angora, promising to build a town of five hundred houses, and will make application to the next Legislature for a charter for a co-operative bank in connection with the proposed town.

Elk county has the largest tannery in the world. It is owned by M. M. Schultz, who last year had 37,000 cords of bark peeled upon his own lands for the use of the tannery, and turned out 200,000 sides of leather. He now employs over 200 men, and in the time of bark peeling increases the number to about 1,000.

At Ironton, in the Lehigh iron region of Pennsylvania, are enormous beds of hematite ore, which are reached after stripping only about twenty-five feet of overlying soil. This ore is worth from $3 50 to $4 50 per ton delivered at the furnaces. A number of years ago a hard working laborer, who had managed to save a little money, bargained for the purchase of several acres of this land, for which he was to pay $250; but when he reported the transaction to his spouse, the prudent woman so berated him for his foolishness that to keep peace in the family he was obliged to throw up his bargain. The same man is now working in an ore bed for $1 25 a day, and has assisted in taking out thousands and thousands of tons of ore from the very land that he might have had for $250 if he had not been persuaded to beg off from his contract.

THE Boston *Traveller* says one of the effects of the recent storm was the appearance in large numbers on the coast, of the comparatively rare birds called little sea doves. They are of a very glossy and beautiful plumage, about the size of a quail, and visit that part of the country only under pressing circumstances. Since the storm large numbers have been picked up in an exhausted condition, and hundreds sent from all quarters of the vicinity to the Natural History Store for preservation.

The Swiss Fourth of July.

For several centuries the people of Switzerland have celebrated the 17th of November as the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence, which they term in their own tongue, "Achwursin Grutli," or Switzerland's Oath. On that date in the year 1307, Arnold von Melchthal, or von der Halden, as he was called, took a solemn oath that his life should be thenceforth devoted to the cause of his country. The Austrian tyrant Van Landenbery had bitterly persecuted the people of Switzerland, and to crown the sum of his cruelties had put out the eyes of the young patriot's father—a deed rendered immortally infamous by Schiller in his "William Tell." Two months after this act of devotion, von der Halden, having lost no time in bring the patriots together, and having served with them as a chosen leader, had the glorious satisfaction of seeing the Austrians driven from the cantons on the Rutli, their castles destroyed, and their power in the rest of the State weakened. Only a short time elapsed before the whole country was free, and since then the return of the 17th of November, the date of the oath, has been celebrated as the national birthday. There are twenty-eight Swiss societies in the United States, all of which celebrated the anniversary last Friday. The President of the General Society is John Hitz, the Swiss Consul General at Washington.

The Governor has appointed Hon. Stephen F. Wilson additional law judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Cameron. Mr. Wilson first made his appearance in public life as State Senator from the Tioga Senatorial District, in 1862. He was elected to Congress from that district in 1864, and re-elected in 1866.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, November 20, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Hight of ba'er	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.97	02	41	4	W.	18	1.62	C	3
Cairo	30.34	05	36					A	3
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	01	32	1	S. W.	12	.72	C	3
Cincinnati, O.	30.31	05	36	3	W.	1	.01	B	1
Cleveland, O.	30.11	03	34	14	S. W.	9	.40	C	3
Davenport, Iowa	30.26	04	29	1	W.	17	1.44	C	3
Detroit, Mich.	30.07	03	32	6	S. W.	15	1.12	C	3
Louisville, Ky.	30.25	04	36	4	N.	10	.50	C	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.33		37	2				A	2
Nashville, Tenn.	30.33	05	37	1				A	1
New Orleans, La.	30.20	04	59	7	N. E.	5	.12	B	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.30	07	39	10	S. W.	10	.50	C	3
Shreveport, La.	30.28	07	43	6	N. E.	1	.01	B	2
St. Louis, Mo.	30.24	04	37	2	W.	6	.18	C	2
St. Paul, Minn.	30.06	05	25		N.W.	7	.24	C	3
Vicksburg	30.27	02	47	5				A	2

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The English Opera Season.

"Maritana" is an opera that has never satisfied the critical phase of the public mind, because, from the dramatic point of view, it did not do justice to the piece on which it is founded.

One who could separate himself from the original drama and wander with Wallace into the poetic views that find expression in the wonderful world of music, might listen and be supremely happy.

But, while one feels the well enforced effect of Mr. Castle's singing of "Then Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," or recognizes his abnegation of self in the duet with Mrs. Van Zandt in the opening of the third act, one still remembers what is lost of acting in the part.

If it were only possible to unite the acting of Mr. Wallack—*the* Wallack—and the voice of Mr. Castle!

But it is not, and we have to take each of its kind as it comes to us.

Mr. Castle is the best operatic *Don Cæsar* that we have ever had the chance to see and hear. There are some phrases of the music which he gives with a sense of artistic delicacy and restraint that cannot be too warmly commended. Notably the passage heretofore referred to, wherein Mr. Harrison used to heartlessly slaughter the sweetest strains that Louisa Pyne drew from Mr. Wallace's inspiration.

It was something not to be lightly appreciated to have Mr. Campbell back in *Don Jose*. Mr. Aynesley Cook had been advertised for the part, and excellent singer as he is, every one would have liked to hear him in it; but people in Pittsburgh have got the idea that no one can sing "In Happy Moments" like Mr. Campbell, and they would have had *un*happy moments if he had not given it to them.

The pure, sweet contralto of Mrs. Zelda Seguin was never purer and sweeter. Her voice, while losing none of its quiet strength, has gained in volume, and holds its own in concerted pieces in a way that gives her multitude of admirers special cause of delight.

Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt sustained the reputation she once made in New York, and whatever more was expected of her since her European experience. She sings a clear and unadulterated soprano, and therefore has some difficulties to struggle with in many numbers that occur in "Maritana." Miss Romer, for whom the music was written, could change to *mezzo* with immense effect; Louisa Pyne could take *mezzo* passages without transposition. So could Caroline Richings. Mrs. Van Zandt cannot do this, but where she is called on for the soprano only she is equal to the best. She sung "Scenes that are Brightest" better than Caroline Richings did, and would have sung "The Harp in the Air" nearly as well as Louisa Pyne if she had had Mr. Ap Thomas to accompany her on that exceptional stringed instrument.

But what is best of all among the leading members of this company is the way in which they work together. There seems to be no jealousy nor desire to gain individual applause at the expense of each other. Each helps to the best of his or her ability; and the public doesn't know how much it gains by this association of amiable co-partnership, unless it—the public—is instructed on the point.

Moreover, it is a great thing in opera to have an efficient orchestra and chorus. These are both provided as part of the company itself. The orchestra might with advantage be subdued in its accompaniments; but the chorus merits unmixed praise.

Something of mention should be made of what belongs to Mr. Ellsler's theater. The back of the scene, or "flat," in the first act was as pretty a picture as Mr. Arthur Palmer ever painted. There are bits in it that might be framed and exhibited in any gallery with credit to their author.

Madame Rosa appears this evening. Instead of advising people to go to the Pittsburgh Opera House, it would be well to recommend those who have not secured reserved seats to stay away. "Martha" will be given as perfectly well as the most exigent taste could desire. Think of Parepa-Rosa, Zelda Seguin, William Castle and S. C. Campbell in two hours and a half of Flotow's liquid melody! It is too long to wait until this evening for the only chance for ever so long we shall have of enjoying it.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Good for Mr. Beamer. He has tried to deserve success, and has achieved it. There are plenty of people who like other dramas better than "Fritz," and there are plenty of people who don't. The latter plenty of people crowd the Fifth Avenue Opera House to an extent that has come near making the box book-keeper rebellious. Even the competition of the opera couldn't prevent the house being filled last evening, and it will be the same again all through the week. "Fritz" to-night and to-morrow night, and then "Karl, the Fiddler."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The best show that Manager Aims has given since he took hold of the establishment. Delicate people should stay away from Trimble's, because the place is too full every night to give late-comers the faintest chance for a seat.

Rothermel's Great Picture.

The picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, by Rothermel, is a great picture, not only in regard to size of canvas, but in point of artistic power. It will be on exhibition at the Art Gallery in Library Hall building all the week after Wednesday, and the two succeeding weeks.

SOUTH SIDE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

A Lively Meeting Last Night—The Several Committees on Hand—Ormsby Refuses to Allow the Erection of an Hospital in that Borough, &c., &c.

The committees appointed by the Councils of Birmingham, East Birmingham, St. Clair and Ormsby, convened last evening in the Walton Engine House, Burgess Jones, of East Birmingham in the chair.

The following persons were present: Birmingham, Messrs. Kerr, Doyle and Atterbury. East Birmingham, Messrs. Ihmsen, Hahn and Burgess Jones. Ormsby, Messrs. Austin, Ango and McClurg. St. Clair, Burgess Ranber.

Mr. Ango, chairman of the committee appointed by the Ormsby Borough Council, reported that the committee had been instructed by the Council of the borough to report that they would not allow the South Side to build a small-pox hospital within the limits of Ormsby borough, and that it would use all legal means to prevent the erection of the building in their bailwick.

Mr. Atterbury spoke at some length, and said that only a temporary hospital should be built now, and that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh Board of Health for the purpose of building a permanent County Hospital, in accordance with the resolution offered in the Pittsburgh Board of Health, by Dr. McCandless, on last Saturday.

Mr. Ango said that it was not necessary for the Sanitary Committees to select a site in Ormsby, as other sites had been offered—for instance Hauch's place.

Mr. Evans, Chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Sanitary Committee to select a site, then made a report stating that the site offered on the hill—Hauch's property—was impracticable, as vehicles could not be driven to the place in wet weather, and that the only property that was practicable was that of Mr. Campbell, in Ormsby borough.

Mr. Austin said that Ormsby borough was opposed to the erection of a hospital within their limits. He would oppose it with all his power.

Mr. Evans stated that the Sanitary Committees would build the hospital now, as work had already been commenced, nor would they stop until they got instructions from the Ormsby Council to cease operations.

Mr. Atterbury did not understand why Ormsby borough opposed this movement.

Mr. Austin stated that the orders from the Ormsby Council are peremptory; that the Committee should use all legal means to prevent small-pox patients being removed into the borough. The Committee could build the hospital, but the Council would refuse to allow any small-pox patient to be taken within its limits.

Mr. Evans stated that when the Sanitary Committee proceeded to St. Clair borough to look up a site, serious objections were made by the residents against the location of an hospital in their borough.

Mr. Ihmsen stated that he was in favor of building a temporary hospital upon the site selected in Ormsby borough, but was opposed to making that place the site of a permanent hospital.

Mr. Ango thought that the site on the hill was the cheapest—$300 a year for one or ten years—and if the road is in such a condition that physicians could not reach the hospital, then it was the duty of the borough to allow two horses to "haul" them up.

Dr. Kerr thought that, taken in a humane point of view, serious objection should not be made against locating a hospital near the center of population. If the Sanitary Committee should wait until every one should be satisfied as to location a hospital would never be erected.

Dr. Kerr stated that it appears that the authorities of Ormsby felt slighted because they were not consulted in the matter. The Councils of Birmingham and East Birmingham did not think of borough boundaries when they decided to erect an hospital, but located it in Ormsby thinking it the best for the whole South Side.

Mr. Austin said that the authorities did not feel slighted, but they feel outraged by having a small-pox hospital erected in their midst without consulting with them. The instructions from Ormsby Council are peremptory to oppose the proposed location in Ormsby, and they would do all they could to keep the small-pox patients out of the borough.

Dr. Kerr moved that the Burgess of St. Clair borough call a special meeting of Council for this evening, to get an expression of opinion from the Council as to selecting Geib's place in that borough for a hospital. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

Alleged Shoplifter.

Officer William Lawrence, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested a woman giving her name as Kate Gamble on suspicion that she was engaged in the nefarious practice of shoplifting. The woman had on her arm a large basket, which contained two pairs of shoes and quite a lot of lace. A card of Mr. McCracken, dry goods dealer on Wylie street was also found in the basket. The officer conveyed the woman to the lock-up, where she stated she was from New York and that she made all the laces herself with her needle. She will have a hearing this morning.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

The Run on the Allegheny—Large Destruction—Three Million Feet Wrecked between Warren and Pittsburgh—Names of Some of the Losers, etc.

Those who keep the run of the lumber trade will remember that there have been but light receipts by the Allegheny river, at this port, since March last. The "break-up" freshet, which occurred in that month, brought but little lumber, as the shippers were not ready, and the custom of the trade is to wait for the June freshet, when the weather is pleasant and the perils of the river are not so great. There was no June rise, neither was there the usual October freshet. As a consequence lumber was scarce in the market, and yard men had to look for supplies to the lake markets.

When the late rise occurred, the lumber men sought the opportunity to get down to market the supplies which they had been holding since early in the spring. The rise at Warren was only about five feet, and a sudden fall was not anticipated at this season of the year. As a consequence, those raftmen who were ready started as promptly as they could. The water, however, began to recede in less than six hours, and out of an aggregate run of about 6,000,000 feet, perhaps one-half has been wrecked or stranded on the way down.

From Warren to Franklin, a distance of about sixty miles, almost every island contains a portion of some wreck, and from thence to Pittsburgh large quantities are sticking on the islands and bars. The damage and smashing up is unprecedented for the small amount of lumber run. Among the principal causes of the losses, are the sudden fall of the river, and the fact that the "grubs" in most of the rafts were found to have become rotten from lying so long in the water—causing the rafts to separate readily when coming in contact with obstructions.

The following are the names of some of the heaviest losers: Orris Hall, two rafts; L. F. Watson, one; Mr. Nesmith, one; Mr. Scott, one; Mr. McGee, one; Mr. Blodgett, one; Mr. Rynd, one; and many others. These rafts are badly wrecked, and whatever can be saved from them will be secured at great expense. Large portions of them will be totally lost. These rafts contain from two to three hundred thousand feet, according to size, and at this city would be worth from $20 to $22 per thousand, estimated in the water. As a result of these disasters, there is a very active demand for lumber and prices have materially advanced.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

An Unoffending Citizen Attacked and Brutally Beaten.

Sunday evening, an outrage of an unusually aggravated character was perpetrated upon James McCallin, a hired man in the employ of Col. John H. Stewart, postmaster. Mr. McCallin had lost a valuable dog a few days before, and left the house of his employer, on Highland avenue, to hunt the animal up. While continuing his search, Mr. McCallin passed up Highland avenue, when he noticed four men on the opposite side. He did not speak to them, but one of them thought fit to cross the avenue and make an attack on him. This fellow, McCallin knocked down, but he had no sooner done so than the other three quickly crossed the thoroughfare and attacked him, beating and kicking him in a very severe manner. Having accomplished their purpose, they ran away. The injured man has always borne an excellent character as a quiet, inoffensive man, and what could have been the cause of the attack is unknown. Mr. McCallin is entirely ignorant as to who his assailants were, but it is hoped that they may be discovered and awarded that punishment which their contemptible conduct so well deserves.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NOBODY shot in this vicinity yesterday, but several half-shot.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR, yesterday, issued a warrant for the arrest of Edward Riley, charged with assault and battery on oath of James R. Holden.

JULIA BARBERO yesterday made an information against Samuel Barbero, her husband, charging him with desertion. A warrant was issued.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday caused the arrest of Bernard Roberts, charged by Catherine Buchman with false pretences. He was committed for a hearing.

THOMAS DICKSON was, yesterday, held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred before Alderman Taylor by Patrick Stone. Hearing to-morrow.

THE Rev. Alexander Clark, who is now preaching in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, is expected in this city about the first of January to assume his editorial position with the Methodist *Recorder*.

THE work on the South Side Small-pox Hospital in Ormsby borough is rapidly progressing, and the building will be speedily completed if the Ormsby Council does not interfere. That the Council will try to put a stop to the completion of the building is evident from the proceedings of the meeting on the South Side last night.

THERE was a hearing before Alderman Humbert yesterday in the case of E. D. Weyburn against an agent of a sewing machine company named McGowan, who is charged with appropriating certain sums of money which he had collected for the agency. The result of the hearing was that the defendant was held to bail to answer the charge at Court.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE new lock-up in Etna has been completed, and is now ready for the reception of roughs, and lawbreakers generally. The citizens of the borough now anticipate a reign of peace and quiet.

ELLEN CAMPBELL visited the Mayor's office yesterday, and lodged complaint against her husband, John Campbell, for assault and battery, alleging that he struck and abused her. A warrant was issued.

THE work on the new M. E. Church edifice, now in course of erection in Etna borough, is progressing finely, and when completed will be one of the most beautiful buildings in the Pittsburgh conference.

JAMES WADGE, a small-pox patient in the Allegheny Hospital, died yesterday afternoon. He was from Cleveland, and has resided in this city about a year. As he has no relatives residing here, he will be buried on the Poor Farm this morning.

GEORGE RUSH entered suit before the Mayor against four men, named John Losin, Mike Losin, E. Kin and A. Bessinger for assault and battery. He states that they beat him, struck him, and otherwise shamefully abused him. Warrants are out for their arrest.

WORD was brought to the Mayor's office yesterday that two horses attached to a fine spring wagon, loaded with trunks, chests, etc., had been found on the New Brighton road, about three miles from the city, and were taken to the hotel of Frank Woods near by. Chief Clark visited the place yesterday but obtained no clue to the owner. It is believed that the property was stolen, and the thieves fearing that they were tracked left the team on the road and fled.

AT an early hour yesterday morning, the grocery store of Samuel Dyer, at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, was entered, and some fifty or sixty boxes of sardines, with a number of jars of pickles, carried away. The thieves effected an entrance into a smoke house at the rear of the store, and from thence through a window into the storeroom. The smoke house was robbed about five weeks ago, probably by the same parties, as in both cases the door was unlocked by means of a key in possession of the burglars.

Shocking Accident.

About nine o'clock Sunday night Mrs. Sophia Brant, who resides in Sawmill alley, Eighth ward, met with a terrible accident, which resulted fatally yesterday. At the time of the accident Mrs. Brant was in the kitchen and was preparing to go up stairs, when she placed a lamp on the stove, only intending to leave it on a minute or two. She then had occasion to take something from the mantelpiece, when unfortunately a smoothing iron was moved and fell on the lamp, breaking it. The oil was soon in a blaze and the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. Her cries soon brought assistance, but before the fire was extinguished, she was burned in a frightful manner. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and everything possible was done for the poor woman, but they proved of no avail. She lingered in great agony until yesterday afternoon, when death relieved her of her sufferings. The deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves four children. The Coroner has been notified, but has as yet held no inquest over the remains.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Report of the Health Officer—Small-Pox Patients at the Hospital to be Charged Ten Dollars per Week—Election of an Assistant Health Officer.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening. In the absence of the President, the meeting was organized at seven and a half o'clock, by calling upon Mr. Hanna to preside. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Health Officer then submitted his report, showing that during the week there had been ten complaints made for the abatement of nuisances and ten notices served. The report also stated that the tavern of Adam Gilky and the tailor establishment of Mr. Stern, both located on Beaver avenue, the former house having two cases of small-pox and the latter one, had been closed.

The Health Officer also reported that he had reports from thirty physicians, showing that during the week just closed there were eighty-three additional cases of small-pox, an increase of forty over the previous week. The increase is accounted for from the fact that reports are now received from almost all the physicians, whereas until recently only a few have reported. There are now fifteen small-pox patients in the hospital, nine males and six females.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Hanna, from the Hospital Committee, reported that the patients at the hospital were being well cared for and every attention paid them. The Committee have been unable to secure the services of a washwoman, which has caused considerable inconvenience.

A number of bills were presented which were referred to the Finance Committee. Among the bills were those for the hospital, etc., as follows: T. S. Calhoun & Co., for carpenter work, $1,437 72; Kaufman & Co., for brick work, $147 50; digging a well, $157 54; bill for bedding, etc., $95 12; total $1,837 88.

Mr. Borland stated that he had learned that persons afflicted with small-pox, had come at different times in this city from Pittsburgh and other localities, and even rode in the street cars. He then inquired whether the Board had the power to abate this nuisance.

On motion the matter was referred to the Committee on Ordinances with instructions that if there was no provision in the ordinances creating the Board of Health to prevent this practice, that the committee draw up an ordinance to that effect, and present the same in Council for adoption.

Mr. Williams stated that quite a number of families having small-pox patients were too poor to purchase a "disinfectant," and suggested that the Board purchase a quantity to be kept in the office of the Board for the use of indigent families. A motion to this effect was offered and adopted.

Mr. Barker moved that the charges at the Hospital for the small-pox patients who were able to bear their own expenses be fixed at ten dollars a week, and when convalescing, at six dollars a week.

General Blakely said that the Health officer was unable to attend to all the duties devolving upon him, and that it was imperative that an assistant be appointed. The work to be performed at the Hospital alone required the entire time of one man, while the work in the city was also great. He therefore moved that Mr. Hanna be appointed an Assistant Health officer.

Mr. Hanna declined to accept the office, stating that he did not desire it. The motion, however, was put and carried unanimously, when Mr. Hanna finally consented to accept.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER

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You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal. "Try it."

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. TThs&*

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SHURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

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Large assortment and cheap at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

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The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

SINGING BOOKS THAT DON'T GO OUT OF FASHION.

		Per dozen,
The Sceptre. New	$1 00	$10 50
The Victory	1 50	13 50
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Fresh Laurels	35c	3 60
Fresh Leaves	35c	3 60

For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Qualities

Of *Burnett's Cocoaine*, as preventing the hair from falling, are remarkable.

Silver Plated Castors,

With cut glass cruets, only one dollar, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Large Stock,

Of China, glass and Queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co's China Store, 100 Wood street.

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Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Fine Table Cutlery,

At the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, only one dollar per set.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Seventy-five Cases

Of the celebrated Werk & Son's "Golden Eagle" Cincinnati wine just received and for sale by B. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clark street.

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At R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,

In great variety, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Stops falling of the hair.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At the residence of Mr. W. S. Caldwell, Allegheny city, GEO. JOHNSON, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES. 84 Fourth ave.

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Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

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Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

Parepa Rosa Grand English Opera,

For a season of 6 NIGHTS and 1 MATINEE.

CARL ROSA..........Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO..........Business Manager.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 21st, Reentree of the famous Prima Donna, MME. PAREPA ROSA, Flotow's ever popular Opera, MARTHA, with new costumes, splendid appointments and the following unrivalled cast: Mme. PAREPA ROSA in the unrivalled role of Martha and Lady Henrietta; Mrs. Zelda Seguin as Nancy; Mr. Wm. Castle as Lionel; Mr. S. C. Campbell as Plunkett; Mr. E. Seguin as Lord Tristan; Mr. G. Hall as the Sheriff; Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Wednesday—IL TROVATORE.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK OF

Mr. Jos. K. Emmet.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, positively last three nights of Charles Gayler's celebrated drama,

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Thursday Evening, first time in this city of Mr. Emmet's latest success, entitled CARL, THE FIDDLER. Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. Emmet. Last Emmet Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.

To-night the Great Military Sensation. Burke, Champion Drill Wonder. Jimmy Quinn, Comedian. The Lady Fly, M'lle. Fontainbleau; the Female Serpents, "Le Clair" Sisters; Powers and Johnson, Miss Kathleen O'Neill. Also, Sam Sanford and Johnson and Powers, Sanford and Quinn's Blue Stripe Female Minstrels: 11 Minstrel Ladies. Saturday Matinee. Thanksgiving two shows.

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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

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THE DRAWING OF THE GREAT MONEY LOTTERY,

Warranted by the State of Hamburg, will commence on the 20TH OF DECEMBER NEXT. Whole amount drawn is to be 1,700,000 Thalers Pr. Crt.

Capital Prizes: Thalers, 100,000, 60,000, 40,000, 20,000, 16,000, 12,000, 10,000; two at 8,000, 6,000; four at 4,800, 4,400; five at 4,000; five at 3,200; seven at 2,400; twenty-one at 2,000; three at 1,600; 36 at 12,000; one hundred and two at 800; two hundred and six at 400; two hundred and fifty-six at 200; three hundred and eighty-one at 80, and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty at 44, 40, 20 Thalers. Every ticket drawn will secure a prize. Whole Original State Tickets, (no promises), at $2 currency; One-half of Original State Ticket, (no promises), at $1 currency, will be sent to any place, no matter what distance, if payment for Tickets remitted with Order. Every holder of a Ticket will receive immediately after drawing an official list with the State Seal of Hamburg, and amount of prize drawn.

All Orders may be addressed with full confidence to my Principal Office, which always has been very much fortunate.

TUF SIGMUND HECKSCHER, Hamburg.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON FREEMASONRY

Will be delivered by J. LEARY, M. D., (of the Queen's College, Belfast), in the German Masonic Hall, Allegheny, corner of East Lane and Washington street, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, November 23d, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 and 25 cents.

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CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE,

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The Winter Term opens on TUESDAY, December 5th. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M. Students in attendance from fifteen different States. TTS

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3,000 boxes Cultivated Cranberries;
100 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
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FLEMING STATION—This point, beautifully situated on the Ohio river, seven miles from the city, on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., presents to intending Lot buyers all the attractions that can be desired. A large and flourishing settlement is in vigorous growth, which, added to the beauty of the place, makes it most desirable for residence. Lots 50 feet wide by 138 feet deep, fronting on a good street, can be bought for $ 00, on very easy terms. Call at 159 Federal street, Allegheny, or 41 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, get a plan of the Lots and make arrangements for visiting the Premises.

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Good inducements can be offered to intending purchasers of improved property on desirable streets in Allegheny, including Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Taylor avenue, West Ohio street, North avenue and Sheffield street.

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The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the Choicest Brands of

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Special attention given to MIXED DRINKS.

The Best Brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale at the Bar.

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A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH STOCK, MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE.—Will be added to former list of Valuable Stocks to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 21st, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

12 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 shares Monongahela Inclined Plane.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

AT CLOSING SALES.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 20th and 21st, at 7½ o'clock, EACH EVENING, on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, will be continued the closing sales of Choice and Valuable Oil Paintings, by catalogue. The entire collection is now on free exhibition, day and evening. Descriptive Catalogues furnished visitors. The Paintings are mounted in elegant gilt frames.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

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47 shares First National Bank of Pittsburgh;
100 shares Monongahela Insurance Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Of Large Lot of Ground and Dwelling House, Stable, &c.,

On Fortieth street, opposite Upper Arsenal Grounds.

The Administrators of Rev. Dr. Gracey will expose to Public Sale, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Lot of Ground and the Mansion House of said Dr. Gracey, with the appurtenances, adjoining Locust Grove Seminary, property of Rev. J. G. Brown and others, opposite the Arsenal Grounds.

The Lot has a front of 172 feet on Fortieth street, and extends back a distance of 269 feet 6½ inches. No more desirable property can be found in that part of the city.

TERMS—One-third cash, on confirmation of sale; $8,000 September 16, 1873, with interest from sale, and the balance in one year from sale, with interest.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS EWING, Attorney, or to
JAMES McCANDLISH,
WM. GRACEY, Administrators.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

I offer my half interest in the OHIO STAR MILLS for sale, situated at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad.

The Property consists of Mill 43 by 51, three stories and three run Burs. Water Power from six to eight months in the year and good Engine attached. Good Dwelling with 8 Rooms; large Stable, Wagon House and Corn Cribs. Also, Carriage House and 5 Acres of Land. The Property has to be seen to be appreciated at the price. Terms and full particulars given by addressing

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The attention of Manufacturers and Capitalists is invited to the Valuable Property, which is offered for sale, together with the GOOD WILL AND TRADE, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND FLASKS, and all the Fixtures necessary for a large Plow Factory; doing a large, profitable and well established business, which can easily be increased; situated in the flourishing Borough of Temperanceville, not far from the proposed terminus of the new Tripartite Bridge. As it is now a settled fact that this Bridge will be built, this Property is bound to increase in value.

This is a rare opportunity for Capitalists wishing to go into paying Manufacturing Business, and to make a safe and profitable investment. Will be offered on very liberal terms. For particulars inquire at

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COMMISSION STABLES,

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Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls.	McKim,	1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do.	Golden Wedding.	1 to 3 Years old.
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228 do.	M. Weis, Cop. Dist.	1 to 5 Years old.
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52 do.	Mestrezat,	3 Years Old.
200 do.	Own Brand, D,	2 Years Old.
150 do.	Own Brand, O V,	3 Years Old.
100 do.	Own Brand, S S S,	4 Years Old.
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Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,

Warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

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FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,

FOR THE

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A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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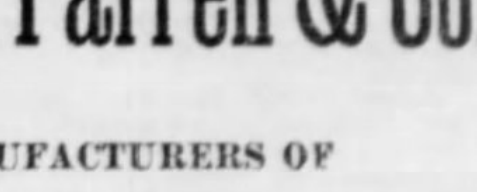

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